CAGO OPERA HOUSE
OUS VAUDEVILLE.
WHERE IT'S COOL.
K OF JULY 11.
ENNETT The original Jean, presenting for the first time in Chicago Miss Bennett's latest New York success, "American Types."
ESLIE Introducing a group of educated Cock-a-Toos, in a series of tricks and dramatic pantomimes.
NY In their new, novel, original musical specialty. Eight distinct international representations.
OUR The famous London mimic and facial expressionist.
TER The brilliant Opera Comique star, will sing several new vocal creations.
DNER Character sketch artists, "With the Dudes on Upper Broadway."
All that is brightest in the Merry World.
LSON In a cleverly constructed modern comedy sketch, "The New Woman."
The winsome little singing soubrette, in an up-to-date repertory.
Society entertainers, in entirely original and picturesque dancing.
EURY Artistic portrayals of well-known characters.
OOD In an extremely funny exhibition of clever gymnastic feats.
OODALL The essence of Alabama, Mobile buck and wing dances.
High wire comedian, in skillful wire walking.
ROS. Novel skycycle and buggy-wheel riders.
20c—30c
CHAIRS—In advance..... 50c
UM GARDENS.
. and Stony Island-av.
mmencing Tomorrow (Monday)
ry Night Excepting Sunday.
EOPLE TURNED AWAY JULY 4.
NEW and GORGEOUS
WAR SPECTACLE....
UBA®
vorks Display Nightly.
try, Cavalry, Artillery, Mo-
baners Ballet, 40 Handsome
litary Band—26 Specialty
s—Elaborate Costumes
rilliant Effects.
Features This Week: SINK-
NE—SAMPSON'S PORTRAIT
NTIAGO.
ES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
Boxes seating five, $5.00.
two weeks in advance at Lyon
y Island-av. station of the Alley
ked free. Take South Side Co.
lectric Trains direct to gardens.
KER'S JACOB LITT
Lessee and Manager.
TONIGHT
Begins the
9TH BIG WEEK
OF THIS OVER-
WHELMING SUCCESS
ANDOAH
RODUCTION EVER GIVEN
E GREATEST WAR PLAY
EN.
SKINNER
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
day ats— 35, 50, 75, $1
s— 25c and 50c
OOF THEATER
UNDAY, JULY 10.
tar Bill of the Season.
The Great
WILLIAMS & WALKER
The Beautiful
TRULY SHATTUCK
The Inimitable Comedians,
TSON, HUTCHINGS & EDWARDS
The Phenomenon,
BABY LUND
The Little Fawn,
ANNIE ST. TEL
E MUSICAL JOHNSONS
The Comedy Rubes,
BARR & EVANS
The Mimic,
GILBERT GIRARD
Marvelous CINEMATOGRAPHE
tinee Every Day....25c
ening Admission....50c
PKINS
ing Sunday, July 10.
DEVILLE AND DRAMA.
F ICE DAILY—20
Cooling This Theater.
—Full of Patriotic Spirit—Ex-
Blood Stirring Climaxes—
OPULAR DEMAND.
GLORY.
elodrama Ever Produced.
THE BIOGRAPH
OAS, Wonderful Troupe
of Cats and Dogs.
& MISS NORTON,
ADELAIDE,
& KOLLINS,
OBETTA & DORETTA.
AT 1—EVENINGS AT 7.
ENTS--30-20-10
e Superior Transportation Co.
IANITOU
Harbor Springs, Bay
Mackinac Island, con-
t, Buffalo and all East-
cago { TUESDAY, 9:00 A. M.
THURS., 11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, 4:00 P. M.
ush and N. Water Sts., Chicago.
SPECIAL
UKEE AND RETURN.
RGINIA
A. M. Sundays 9:30.
GAN-AV., RUSH-ST. BRIDGE.
D BENTON HARBOR.
Resorts. Arriving in Chicago
urn 9:00 P. M.
NS DAILY. $1 Round Trip.
12:30 noon. 11:00 P. M.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 188. MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

WILL SUE FOR PEACE WHEN SANTIAGO FALLS

Dispatch to London from Madrid Says That as Soon as the Capitulation Takes Place the Spanish Government Will Ask an Armistice to Negotiate Terms.

BELIEVE RESISTANCE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT SHIPS.

Spanish Ministers Say That the Army Desires to Continue the War, but There Is No Means Any Longer of Landing Munitions or Supplies in Cuba.

POPE LEO IS PREPARED TO ACT AS THE MEDIATOR.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 10.—The Daily News' Madrid correspondent says should Santiago capitulate the Spanish government will ask an armistice to negotiate peace. The Ministers say the army desires to continue the campaign, but the government believes resistance is impossible without vessels to land munitions of war and provisions in Cuba.

A Madrid special to the Morning Post says that of all the large towns in the south Cadiz alone is in favor of continuing the war. In Madrid it is difficult to gauge public opinion, because of the complete subjection of the people to the preponderating influence of the military, which is concentrated here in overwhelming numbers.

Pope Working for Peace.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 10.—The announcement that the United States will not entertain peace negotiations with any government save the Spanish direct has had the effect of checking diplomatic action of the European powers, led by Austria, for intervention. The Pope, however, is still endeavoring to do something to save the decaying dynasty of Spain, despite all denials.

There is strong evidence that his Holiness is much distressed by the unfortunate condition of Spain. Nobody suffers more from the horrors of war than he, and in the closing years of his holy life he feebly hopes to end the bloodshed.

Spain's fatuous continuation of resistance to the triumph of the United States is undoubtedly due to the influence of her army. Although politicians, people, and Cabinet undoubtedly are ready to welcome the opening of negotiations the Generals demand a continuance of the unequal struggle. Blanco has sent long telegrams from Havana declaring in a grandiloquent way the army will fight in Cuba to its last cartridge and then die before it will surrender.

Putting Off the Evil Day.

These declarations are having a marked effect in Madrid. The Cabinet met today and had a long consultation over Blanco's messages. No report of the Cabinet's decision was made public, but it is evident the same incomprehensible conclusion was reached that the time for peace had not yet arrived. All the leading journals of Europe are repeatedly warning Spain to make peace now, as every day's delay means more evil for her.

Pope's Aid Against Carlists.

Rome, July 10.—The Pope has promised the Queen Regent energetic intervention against the Carlists the day that peace negotiations are officially inaugurated. The Pope will address a letter on this subject to all the Spanish Bishops.

Cardinal Rampolla said today: "Provided revolution does not arise in Spain we hope to reach a peaceful conclusion soon." These words are significant. They show the Vatican expects to be the intermediary and will negotiate on behalf of Spain with the United States.

Say Cubans Are Disgusted.

Madrid, July 10.—A telegram to El Imparcial from Cuba says Colonel Ayamonte, aide-de-camp to Maximo Gomez, declares the latter is disgusted with the behavior of the Americans in Cuba. He is persuaded they will not let go the island, now they have got a footing in it.

Gomez is dismayed, and said: "We will never be independent. Cuba will simply pass from Spanish to American officials, who are no better than the former." Colonel Ayamonte says that what is happening is probably the first sign of a new Cuban rebellion to expel the Americans.

Cabinet in Waiting Mood.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, July 10.—With characteristic rebound from despondency the Spaniards now indulge in hopes that misunderstandings between the Americans and the Cuban and Philippine rebels will prolong the struggle in the West Indies and the Philippines. The wildest reports of alleged difficulties of the Americans at Santiago are instantly believed, and develop the optimistic tendencies of public opinion.

The war party in the Cabinet simply looks on and lets the press rule opinion, only too glad to be allowed a respite to continue negotiations with Germany, Austria, and Italy. They have everything ready when war assumes the proper aspect to sue for peace direct with the United States, but with powerful European patrons ready to make President McKinley understand that he must not be too exacting.

Fears Attack on Camara.

To use the words of a representative of a great continental power in Madrid, the Minister of Marine, Aunon, says: "The Camara squadron will take ten days to reach Cartagena, where there is more safety for it than at Cadiz. The torpedo boat destroyers and auxiliary cruisers will be back sooner by going to Cadiz and Ferrol. The present danger is that America will dispatch the fast cruisers Oregon, Texas, New York, and Iowa to waylay Camara in the Mediterranean. The coast defenses will be ready in ten days."

Sagasta is more confident. The German and Austrian Ambassadors exercise great reserve, but are hopeful of ultimate results.

Campós Thinks Time Is Not Ripe.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madrid, July 10.—Marshal Martinez Campos, in the course of an interview at San Sebastian, said it was impossible that negotiations for peace should yet be entered upon by the Spanish and American governments, for the reason that the time was not ripe. He had always advocated reforms for Cuba since 1869, but not autonomy. He fully recognized that autonomy had not yielded the expected results, partly in consequence of the island war and partly because it had been granted too late. In 1896, he said, the late Señor Canovas, when Premier, had proposed to him to introduce autonomy, but he (Campos) declined to do so, considering the time unfavorable.

General Campos denied a remark attributed to him that he was less concerned at the loss of Admiral Cervera's squadron than at the position of the Queen Regent.

Spain Bound Up in the Monarchy.

"I believe," he declared, "that Spain and the monarchy are intimately connected, but I am first of all a Spaniard. My affection for the Queen Regent is great, but my affection for my country is greater."

The Imparcial says the Carlists are a great source of anxiety to the government. It avers that an ald-de-camp of General Maximo Gomez has asserted that there will be a new insurrection in Cuba against the Americans, "as the Cubans believe the Americans do not desire the independence of the islands, but its submission to American rule."

America Can't Have Cuba.

El Liberal says that peace is impossible if the United States claims possession of Cuba. "The Spanish army is determined to repel such a claim, but even should the army cease to exist there would be 90,000 volunteers fully resolved to uphold the Spanish flag and to reject peace. In the event of the Spanish soldiers quitting the island," says El Imparcial, "the war would be continued by its inhabitants, who do not wish to become Yankees."

Cabinet Begins to Despair.

Information received from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The hopelessness of the war is finally recognized and the peace idea now seems to predominate in the Cabinet and negotiations are considered urgent. The Cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and cannot hold out owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, while the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula. There is no confidence felt that the powers will interfere even if defenseless seaports are bombarded, and therefore what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

Paris, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says:

"The end is impatiently awaited, even the government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that after the fall of Santiago the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especially as all the European chancelleries advise this course.

Loss of Territory Means Revolution.

"The meetings that are being held at Bayonne, in the Province of Navarre, and along the Pyrenean frontier are greatly disturbing the ministry. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is conducted should entail a loss of territory.

"General Blanco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid in the defense, the duration of which will depend upon the supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie."

The Temps, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, says:

"What should decide neutral Cabinets to give wise counsels to Madrid is not only the fact that the latest developments of the war have entirely changed the complexion of the situation, which was already grave enough for Spain, but the further fact that there are trustworthy indications of a beginning of a reaction in favor of peace in official circles."

It is believed in Paris that the interviews between Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Minister, and the Austrian Ambassador, and that of Señor Sagasta with the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria are connected with invoking the good offices of the Austrian government with a view to establishing peace.

Santiago's Fall Will Be Convincing.

London, July 11.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The fall of Santiago will convince the most sanguine of the hopelessness of the struggle and will give the government the desired opportunity at least to suggest an armistice for the decision of terms. Circumstantial statements are already in circulation to the effect that the war is virtually ended and that the government has actually opened peace negotiations, but they cannot be verified.

"A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses—twenty-one warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. This tends to convince the most rabid war advocate, and, as for a long time past, the whole commercial and industrial interests of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace.

Warlike Undercurrent.

"It is believed, however, that there is a strong undercurrent in favor of continuing the war, and the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans causes anxiety. A mysterious, black-edged, unsigned manifesto appeared in the leading squares of Madrid today (Sunday), bearing the municipal stamp and headed, 'Gloria Victis,' with an angel supporting a dead, naked soldier. The manifesto contains an eloquent appeal from Spanish mothers, calling for the regeneration of the country on the basis of the army and crying, "Down with bribed politicians and a bought press.' Four million copies of this manifesto have been distributed throughout Spain, and it is attracting considerable attention.

"The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron, with the exception of the Pelayo and the San Augustin, which are waiting at Port Said for a transfer of coal, is now en route for Spain."

CERVERA AT PORTSMOUTH.

Cruiser St. Louis Arrives with the Officers and Men of the Destroyed Spanish Fleet.

IS CRUSHED IN SPIRIT.

Admiral Expresses Gratitude for Kind Treatment, but Is Unable to Conceal His Sorrow.

TO BE TRANSFERRED TODAY.

ADMIRAL CERVERA TALKS.

(From an interview at Portsmouth, N. H.)

"You ask me how I like America and I answer that I have always liked, and I may say loved, your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me.

"I knew that the American fleet clearly outclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor. I have many friends in America and have only the kindliest feelings for them, but every man has a duty to perform to his country and all Spaniards tried to perform that duty.

"There has been much feeling in Spain, and I want all Spain to know the truth: that every ship of my squadron fought until the last and when we could do no more we surrendered.

"I have much interest to know the exact situation in Spain. Captain Goodrich has treated us all as well as any one could possibly be treated. My officers have occupied quarters in the saloon and cannot complain."

Portsmouth, N. H., July 10.—[Special.]—At 9 o'clock this morning the stately United States steamship St. Louis, with Admiral Cervera, fifty of the officers, and 692 of the men of his ill-starred fleet on board as prisoners of war, glided into Portsmouth harbor.

It was not long before all Portsmouth was aware of the fact that the Spaniards who are to be imprisoned on Seavey's Island had arrived. Tug boats, sail boats, row boats, launches, and every description of craft were brought into requisition and the big ocean greyhound, which had anchored off Kittery Point, was all day surrounded by small boats filled with sightseers. Only one man was allowed on board by Captain Goodrich, and he was the health officer, Dr. F. S. Towle. The prisoners were all below decks except the Spanish officers, who were given more comfortable quarters.

Among the Spanish officers are Admiral Cervera, Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya, and the Captains of the Reina Mercedes, Cristobal Colon, and the Maria Teresa.

The prisoners are badly off for clothing, many of them being half naked, or in the condition in which they jumped from their burning ships and swam to shore after the terrific engagement with the United States fleet a week ago today.

Admiral Cervera is now wearing a blue serge civilian suit of American make and a cap given him on board the St. Louis. The officers and crew of the Cristobal Colon appear to have suffered least from scarcity of clothing.

Admiral Cervera and the other officers will be taken to Annapolis and there confined, while the Spanish sailors and marines will be landed tomorrow morning on Seavey's Island. The Spanish surgeons and their assistants will also be landed on Seavey's Island and will be expected to look after the health of the prisoners. This fact is causing much satisfaction among the Spanish seamen.

Cervera Expresses Gratitude.

Admiral Cervera remained in his cabin during the trip. Health Officer Towle visited him and was warmly greeted. He shook hands with the health officer and said he was situated pleasantly on the boat and had received nothing but the kindest and most considerate treatment from both officers and men ever since he had been taken prisoner. He had not been feeling well for the last three or four days, he said, but expected to be all right in a short time. He presents the appearance of a broken-hearted man and keenly feels the loss of his fleet.

Contrary to some of the newspaper stories, Admiral Cervera does not speak English. He knows the names of certain places in the United States and understands the names of some American dishes.

During the voyage from Santiago here Captain Goodrich and the Admiral have conducted their conversation in French, and as neither of them is proficient at that language they did not make good progress. The Admiral, when seen by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, was pacing the deck. He has gray hair and beard and looks every inch like the pictures published in the newspapers. He is a trifle below the medium height and of stock build.

Praise for the Vanquished Admiral.

The officers of the St. Louis speak in the highest terms of Admiral Cervera. They say he is not only a brave naval officer but a thorough gentleman. Admiral Cervera has declined to submit to an interview, merely saying that he is grateful for the kind and courteous treatment accorded him by Captain Goodrich and the officers of the St. Louis.

Among the Spanish prisoners there are fifty sick and thirty-five wounded, who are being cared for in the hospital, which is located in the second cabin saloon. There are, altogether, 1,036 persons on board the St. Louis.

Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya is among the wounded. He has three quite serious injuries.

The majority of the rank and file of the prisoners are young men. Some of them are from 15 to 18 years of age. They show little concern, and play games during the day, at the same time talking and laughing. Many have Spanish silver coin in their pockets, which they steadfastly refuse to exchange for United States money. They will exchange it, however, and almost anything else they have for cigarets.

Lieutenant R. S. Palmer of the St. Louis was sent to Washington by Captain Goodrich with dispatches and reports as soon as the St. Louis arrived.

It was interesting to those on board the small boats surrounding the great ocean leviathan to observe the swarthy faces of the Spanish prisoners as they were thrust out of the lower tier of portholes.

Here, far below decks, the unfortunates were confined, and the glimpses of the beautiful harbor, with its green carpeted islands, thick with foliage, and the clear blue sky must have been welcome indeed.

The faces of the Spaniards are neither ugly, morose, nor savage. Many of them are youthful, almost boyish.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and have had the freedom of the ship, with one exception, and he was the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when it was destroyed. He refused to sign the parole papers, and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were confined between decks and closely guarded.

A detachment of twenty-eight marines from the United States ship Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Bordan, and twenty-one marines from the United States ship Marblehead were put aboard the St. Louis when it left Guantanamo for the north to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men.

Arrival Is Mysterious.

There was some uncertainty at first among the officials at the Portsmouth navy yard as to whether the steamship anchored in the stream was the St. Louis or the new Japanese cruiser Nagasaki, just built by the Cramps, which was also due, and which is to have its trial trip off here on Tuesday.

Seavey Island, where the Spaniards are to be confined, is connected with the navy yard by a bridge. The buildings to be occupied by the Spanish prisoners are rough looking affairs. They are one-story shanties of unfinished planks, about 100 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 15 feet in height. There are eight of these buildings, which are dignified by the name of barracks, in a row situated upon the slope of a hill. Near them is the cookhouse, another rough structure, 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. It is supplied with 218 new ranges with capacious ovens. Enough cooks have been engaged to attend to the preparation of food for two or three regiments.

There is a large hospital building located upon the top of a hill, where the best of air can be obtained. This will be supplied with cots and all the necessary paraphernalia for attending to the sick.

Transfer the Prisoners Today.

The transfer of prisoners from the St. Louis to Seavey Island will take place tomorrow morning. Two big brick scows will be utilized. The prisoners will be marched on board of these and towed to the island by tugs. They will be marched to their quarters under a strong guard.

The St. Louis brought 500,000 letters from Santiago—letters sent by Yankee soldiers, sailors, and marines to their mothers, wives, sweethearts, brothers, and sisters in the United States. The enormous bundle was transferred to the Portsmouth postoffice, but the officials were unequal to the stupendous task of sorting and handling all these missives, so they forwarded the entire bundle to Boston.

Ready to Receive the Prisoners.

Annapolis, Md., July 10.—Captain P. H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has completed his preparations for the care of the Spanish officers, including Admiral Cervera. The disposition of the authorities is to make their enforced stay in Annapolis as pleasant as possible under the circumstances. It is probable all will be put on their parole and allowed the fullest use of the beautiful grounds for promenade and other purposes.

It is a singular coincidence that the Spanish naval officers should be quartered in the alma mater of the men who gave them so signal a defeat and made them prisoners. Among those who recently occupied these quarters are Lieutenants Hobson and Blue and Cadets Powell and Hart. Hobson's apartments adjoin the Spanish quarters, and, as the head of the department of naval construction, he has much valuable naval data there.

NEWSPAPER FOR THE FIGHTERS

Special Edition of the New York Journal Published and Distributed Before Santiago.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Siboney, July 10.—The first American newspaper published on Cuban soil—the Cuban edition of the New York Journal—was issued today.

The number was distributed in the trenches all along the fighting line, went to the wounded men in the hospitals, and was preserved as a souvenir by the officers. It gave to the fleet news of the army and to the army news of the ships.

At the head of the first page is a seven-column line in prominent type, "Only a Step to Santiago," and President McKinley's greeting to the army and navy is prominently displayed.

The news from home, furnished in condensed form, was of the greatest interest to the men who are fighting so bravely far from their hearthstones. All the most notable happenings, from the sinking of La Bourgogne to the annexation of Hawaii, from Peter Maher's victory to the adjournment of Congress and Madrid's refusal to sue for unconditional peace, are set out.

Tribune's Daily War History.

Monday, July 11, 1898.

Military—

General Shafter yesterday reported to the War department that General Toral had refused to make unconditional surrender. Shafter said the bombardment of the city would be begun by the land and naval forces at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The First Illinois Regiment of Volunteers landed at Santiago Saturday.

General Randolph with 3,000 men and six batteries of artillery of four guns each were landed near Santiago to reinforce General Shafter.

The 650 men of the Sixth Illinois sailed from Charleston yesterday for Santiago.

Naval—

All of the ships of the Spanish reserve squadron, except the Pelayo and San Augustine, sailed from Port Said yesterday for Cadiz. The Pelayo and San Augustine had not finished coaling.

The cruiser St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday with Admiral Cervera, fifty officers, and 692 sailors, all from the Spanish fleet destroyed on July 3 at Santiago.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer.
Sun rises 4:34; sets 7:36.
Moon rises 11:39 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
MOVILLE....		Ethiopia.
SOUTH'TON ...		Umbria.
NEW YORK....	La Bretagne....	

SHAFTER REPORTS THE OPENING OF THE FIGHT

First Shots Come from the Guns of the Enemy, but They Are Soon Silenced by the Fire of the Americans.

ENEMY MAY TRY TO RETREAT TOWARD THE WEST.

Plans Have Already Been Perfected to Pursue Toral's Army if It Attempts to Escape, and His Ultimate Capture Is Only a Matter of Time.

GENERAL MILES TO ARRIVE ON THE SCENE THIS EVENING.

SHAFTER ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Siboney, July 10, via Hayti.—Adjutant General, Washington: I have just received a letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by army and navy will begin at as near 4 p. m. today as possible.

SHAFTER, Major General, commanding.

ENEMY OPENS FIRE BUT SOON SILENCED.

Playa del Este, Cuba, Headquarters Fifth Corps, July 10.—The enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. There was little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their trenches.

Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable accession to force tomorrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest.

I am quite well.

General Garcia reports enemy evacuated little town called Doscaminos, about three miles from Santiago and near the bay.

SHAFTER, Major General.

To Adjutant General Corbin.

OPPOSING FORCES AT SANTIAGO.

AMERICAN.

Volunteers—First Illinois, Seventy-first New York, Second Massachusetts, Ninth Massachusetts, Thirty-third Michigan, Thirty-fourth Michigan, and Rough Riders	6,500
Regulars—Generals Kent's, Wheeler's, and Lawton's divisions, thirteen regiments of infantry, dismounted cavalry, and artillery	12,000
Cubans—General Garcia	3,000
Reserves	3,500
TOTAL	25,000

Sampson's Fleet—New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Vesuvius, and auxiliaries, 26 of the 13, 12, and 8-inch guns.

SPANISH.

Regular infantry	9,000
Cavalry	300
Artillery	600
Volunteers	4,000
TOTAL	13,900

Batteries in the half-dismantled forts of Morro, Socapa, etc., at the entrance to the harbor.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—Bombardment of Santiago and its defenses has at last begun. General José Toral, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, rather than submit to an unconditional surrender chose to put his starving and disheartened army in jeopardy once more and pit it again in battle against the combined forces of the American army and navy. General Shafter's dispatch embodying General Toral's refusal to surrender, received at 8 o'clock tonight by General Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, contained the words which doom Santiago, Linares, Toral, and the Spanish soldiery to death and destruction. It is believed that before midnight the city will be in possession of the American forces, at whose knees the vanquished Spaniards, perhaps, will be pleading for mercy, or as many of them who have the courage to remain and see the battle through.

General Shafter's second message, which was received shortly before midnight, created much excitement at the War department among the officers on duty, but they were not surprised, as they are now becoming familiar with Spanish tactics. It was asserted that Toral's object in opening fire was simply intended to cover up retreat of his main forces, in which, however, the enemy will be forestalled by General Shafter, as he is in a position to completely block all roads northwest of Santiago, which is the only means of escape.

General Garcia's reports mentioned in Shafter's dispatch are taken as further evidence that Toral and Linares contemplate escape westward into the interior.

Toral's refusal to surrender was the culmination of an effort to secure advantageous conditions, which would permit him to evacuate Spain's last citadel in eastern Cuba with all his forces. His proposition rejected by the American General at the dictation of the President, he was driven to desperation and compelled to accept the inevitable without a proper conception of the unequal struggle before him, perhaps forgetful that his chief ally, Cervera and his fleet, had already gone down to destruction before the unerring fire of the American naval forces.

Shafter Expected Refusal.

General Shafter, in view of the unreasonable propositions suggested by the enemy, anticipated an emphatic refusal to his demand for nothing save an unconditional surrender, and in frequent dispatches to Secretary Alger twice reported he had made a careful survey of his lines and intrenchments, which he said were impregnable to any onslaught the Spanish could make. It was plain, he stated, the Spaniards were merely parleying to gain time, without hope of receiving terms, and hence the message conveying Toral's declination to give up his arms was no surprise either to the President or any of his advisers.

During the period of truce Shafter and Sampson have had every opportunity to perfect their plans, and when the bombardment began it must have been with tempestuous fury that shot and shell were sent shrieking over the cliffs and hills from sea and land into the doomed city, meting out death and destruction to the enemy's forces.

Shafter's artillerists command the provincial capital and its outlying fortifications from the hills on the east and north, which extend in a ridge from the coast to the interior, sweeping in a semicircle around the enemy's intrenchments, both armies being separated by a distance which varies from 400 to 700 yards.

Shafter's forces, however, possess the advantage. From their elevated positions the American artillerymen can deposit death-dealing shells into the Spanish intrenchments and the city itself, while Sampson's fleet at anchorage before the mouth of the channel will send shells from the big guns of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas, Brooklyn, and Vesuvius, while the smaller guns concentrate their fire upon Morro Castle, Estrella battery, and the other Spanish fortifications lining the harbor entrance.

Sampson May Enter Harbor.

It is possible Sampson did not enter the harbor, contenting himself with bombarding the city five miles distant from the sea by throwing shot and shells over the hills and cliffs into the city to assist Shafter in the preliminary attack, after which he would proceed to reduce the channel fortifications to permit the passage of light-draft vessels for the recovery of mines and torpedoes.

It was Sampson's plan, however, to get into the harbor eventually, although he would demolish Morro and Estrella first by concentrating such strong fire upon the towering banks on either side of the entrance that nothing could survive. In destroying the fortifications entirely he would remove some of the danger from mines and torpedoes, as the submerged defenses were electrically operated from the shore. It would be necessary to recover them from the channel, together with the contact mines, before venturing into the harbor entrance with the larger ships. Sampson intended to utilize the Vesuvius in this work, for its dynamite shells are capable of destroying anything within 2,000 yards from the striking distance, though less forceful under water.

Spaniards May Retreat.

Toral's propositions to Shafter and forwarded to the President savor strongly of an intention to retreat through the hills toward the west as the last resort.

Toral manifested insincerity throughout the entire negotiations, which came to an inglorious end this morning, and indicated, too, that he was convinced of the hopelessness of battling against a superior foe. In response to General Shafter's demand for an unconditional surrender, which was probably forwarded to Madrid, Toral ventured the proposition that he be allowed to evacuate Santiago with his arms and men and surrender on the road to Holguin, some 180 miles northwest of the provincial capital. It was a peculiar request, since it was not clear why Toral would rather surrender during retreat than in Santiago, unless it would serve to remove some of the stigma of dishonor and perhaps lead his superiors to be-

(Continued on second page.)

DEFEAT OR RETREAT.

General Linares Faces a Gloomy Alternative at Santiago on the Eve of Battle.

MORE MEN FOR SHAFTER.

Three Thousand Fresh Troops with Heavy Artillery Added to the American Forces.

FOOD FOR THE REFUGEES.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

In the Trenches Before Santiago, July 9, by Dispatch Boat Silvia, to Kingston, July 10.—The enemy have made good use of the armistice in fortifying their position and improving the defenses of their guns.

Our troops likewise have lost no time. Grimes, Parkhurst, and the other artillery commanders have placed our batteries in the only position where the guns can be of service, far to the left of El Pozo Ridge. Our artillery is well covered, this portion of the work being directed by Major Dillon.

However, these guns are enfiladed on the lower ridge by a heavy Spanish gun of large caliber, and it will be a serious matter to reply to its fire. Our heavy caissons could not be dragged up the hillside near the guns. The latter must now be served on foot over difficult ground.

Captain Capron's battery is on a ridge below the others and covers the left center. The American right wing, under General Lawton, has been pushed forward and is intrenched in an excellent position, encircling the northern suburb of Santiago. Kites, with photographic apparatus attached, will be used to locate the hidden defenses of Santiago. Lieutenant Wise of the Ninth Infantry has been ordered to headquarters to direct the handling of the kites.

The balloons which were brought here were riddled with bullets on the first day's fighting. The balloon which was sent ahead with our advance drew the Spanish fire before the location of the American troops was known to the enemy. The balloon descended hurriedly. While it towered above the trees it brought showers of shrapnel and bullets into the infantry reserves, who were advancing along in a narrow path. The Seventy-first New York also suffered because of the presence of the balloon.

Fleeing from Bombardment.

Thousands of non-combatants have been flocking into the villages around Santiago since Monday, fearing a bombardment. The refugees are pouring into Carritas, Caney, and are strung along the highroads in every direction. Hundreds of families are squatted about in the hills, nearly nude and entirely without food or shelter. Many deaths have already been reported among them.

British Consul Ramsden secured a quantity of flour, which was made into small cakes and distributed among the suffering British subjects. He has been expecting a load of provisions which was promised to him by the military authorities of Santiago, but it has not yet arrived.

The Red Cross society is rendering all assistance possible for the refugees, but the lack of facilities for transporting provisions to them makes it difficult. Cartloads of oats and hay daily arrive for the horses and cattle, but not a bit of hardtack is obtainable. A few of the more fortunate refugees secured orders for food today, but in order to do so delicate women were forced to struggle with a negro rabble before a church door for hours.

Correspondents loaded several horses with hardtack and canned beef for the suffering families. This food was distributed in small quantities among the deserving. The convent school children ran out en masse and grouped themselves about the improvised relief trains. The pretty little Cubans heaped thanks on the correspondents for the first food they had had for several days. Many of the prominent residents, as well as the foreign Consuls, have been absolutely without food for four days.

Many Spanish Deserters.

Large numbers of Spanish deserters have arrived in our lines during the night. They declared that only 4,000 people, all told, had left Santiago, including the Archbishop and the majority of the clergy.

The assertion that General Pando, with strong reinforcements, had managed to slip through Garcia's lines and entered the city is false. The truth is that the Spanish outposts west of Santiago have withdrawn across the bay, and hence the rumor.

Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders are still in the field, and, although one-third of them have been rendered hors de combat, those still in action are among the most daring men in our lines.

The dynamite gun and rapid-fire mounted guns promise to do effective work in the bombardment of Santiago.

General Shafter has ordered all the artillery at Siboney to be moved at once to the front, and active preparations for the attack are being made all along the line.

MORE TROOPS REACH SHAFTER.

Three Thousand Men with Twenty-four Heavy Guns Landed at Santiago.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Siboney, July 9, via Dispatch Boat Sylvia to Kingston, Jamaica, July 10.—A heavy detachment of reinforcements has been landed for General Shafter's army. The troops, under command of General Randolph, were landed at Siboney from four transports today. There were 3,000 men in all. The reinforcements are made up of six batteries of artillery of four guns each, the First Illinois Volunteers, 600 recruits for the regulars now in General Shafter's line of battle, 100 artillery recruits, and a detachment for the signal corps.

All the artillery is being pushed to the front as rapidly as possible.

General Toral, military commander at Santiago since the wounding of General Linares, sent General Shafter the terms on which he would consent to surrender at 10:30 o'clock today. Toral demands that his troops be permitted to march out of the city with their flags, arms, and military honors and go unmolested to Holguin, where they will form a conjunction with the troops under the command of General Luque.

When the courier bearing these dispatches

left the front at noon today General Shafter had made no answer to the Spaniards' terms, but those near him confidently predict that they will be peremptorily rejected.

Deserters from the enemy's line report that the Spaniards are making hasty preparations to leave Santiago. They are sacking the city, plundering the houses of families who fled to the hills when General Shafter's notice of bombardment was given to the Spanish commander.

Mrs. Rosa Chacon de Odis, a rich woman, who refused to quit the city because her fortune and a valuable collection of jewels were kept in her house, was assassinated last night by Spanish soldiers. Her house was plundered of everything, all kinds of barbarities being committed. The details of the case were brought to our lines last night by a small detachment of Cubans who joined Garcia's forces at Cuabitas.

Two more batteries of siege guns are now on their way to the front. They were landed at Baiquiri. All the roads leading to the American line of battle have been vastly improved within the last two days, there having been a cessation of the rains. The work of getting the siege guns is thus accomplished without much loss of time.

TORAL CAN HARDLY ESCAPE.

Spanish General at Santiago Vainly Tries to Secure Terms from Shafter.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Major General Shafter's Headquarters, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 9, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 10.—Yesterday General Toral offered to capitulate if he were permitted to take his artillery and march his forces in safety to Holguin, 100 miles to the northwest of Santiago.

In answer General Shafter briefly repeated his ultimatum, "unconditional surrender."

Today General Toral informed General Shafter he was willing to leave his artillery in the city if his men could retain their rifles and march to Holguin.

Every day that passes greatly strengthens the Americans' position without helping the Spaniards.

No further measure of defense is left to Toral; he has exhausted all his resources. He may construct more mines in the closest approaches to the city and in the streets, but his mines can easily be avoided or countermined by artillery.

Prisoners and deserters report that Toral has thrown up barricades in the streets, and is turning the houses on the street corners into temporary forts as strong as he can make them.

But the English cable operators who were admitted to the city so that Toral might consult with Madrid by cable declare the Spaniards cannot possibly hold out for a week longer. The Spaniards, they say, are praying for rain; the wells and cisterns which supplied water since the water pipes running into the city were cut are exhausted. So close were the Spaniards to starvation that biscuits were selling for $5 a pound.

Deserters say the Spaniards have never recovered from the fierceness of the attack of July 1.

Unwilling to call the American soldiers brutes, they call them fools.

"The pigs charged up the hill like fools," say the Spaniards. "They're mad men, imbeciles. They don't know what danger is."

Outside the city our batteries are in such position as to command the Spanish defenses. The hills which flank Santiago are occupied by artillery placed behind sand bags and bombproofs.

The United States field mortars are extremely well placed, and must do great execution. The American lines have been pushed forward on the flanks, so that the central Spanish trenches will be nearly in a cross fire.

Said General Shafter's principal aid today: "Whatever damage they may do us when I open fire on them we can kill every one of them."

Admiral Sampson is sending ashore his rapid fire guns to add to the deadliness of the land bombardment.

These deaths have occurred in the field hospital:

Silas A. Engart, private, Troop L, First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders).

Patrick O'Connor, private, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry.

Charles B. Schwartz, private, First United States Cavalry.

Noah Prince, private, Troop S, Ninth United States Cavalry.

Only fifty-four sick and wounded men remain in the hospital. They are convalescing, and unless there are unexpected complications all should recover. General Linares' wound is healing.

There is no yellow fever among the United States troops.

Clara Barton's Red Cross physicians and nurses are doing noble work. The army surgeons say they would scarcely be able to properly attend the wounded without the aid of the Red Cross. Miss Barton is of invaluable service, too, in attending to the feeding of the refugees from Santiago, for General Shafter is kept busy furnishing supplies to his own men and the Cuban soldiers.

The spirit of the men in the trenches is improving daily. It never was low, except in the case of the Seventy-first Volunteers, whose soldiers bitterly accuse several officers of cowardice under fire. A thorough investigation of the conduct of these officers is going forward.

BEFORE THE BATTLE BEGINS.

American Batteries All in Position to Open the Fight on the Enemy at Santiago.

Before Santiago, Saturday, July 9, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday, July 10.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.]—Everything on the firing line is now ready for the commencement of hostilities, in case the Spanish Generals do not surrender. The dynamite gun, which has been in position for several days, is now in better working order than at the time of the battle of San Juan, and it is predicted that its charges, consisting of twenty pounds of gun cotton and gelatine, will work havoc in the Spanish trenches when it opens fire.

Twelve mortars in one battery are mounted and ready for use, and they are relied upon to do effective work in shelling the city. Three batteries of artillery are now posted on El Paso ridge, 2,400 yards from the town, and the Capron and Grimes batteries are 1,500 yards to the north of the road in the rear of General Lawton's division. In firing the field guns will be compelled to shell the town over the heads of our own men, but the artillery officers say it can be done safely and without injury to our soldiers. The dynamite gun has been so placed that it will be able to enfilade several of the Spanish lines.

On the other hand, durng the truce, which so far as regards the continuing of preparations for defense or attack has been no truce whatever, the Spaniards have not been idle. They have been mounting guns, and some of these are of much heavier caliber than any the American army can bring into play. Some of their guns are of antiquated pattern and not capable of much damage, but others are different and capable of excellent work.

One seven-inch gun, which had so perfect a range during the battle of San Juan of many ridges occupied by the American troops, has been located with especial care by the American gunners, and it will be the recipient of much attention when hostilities reopen.

Bates' New Position.

General Bates' division, which holds the extreme left of the line, moved forward today to a new position 400 yards in advance of its former line. It was, since the battle of San Juan, planted along the edge of a precipitous ravine, the walls of which are about eighty feet high. This ravine is about 700 yards long and about 400 wide. General Bates has now moved the Twentieth Infantry to the side of the ravine nearest Santiago, and placed the Third Infantry, which, with the Twentieth, forms his brigade, at right angles to the line of the Twentieth. The extreme left of his line, which is the extreme left of the American army, is about opposite the upper end of Santiago harbor and from four to six miles from the coast line.

When hostilities are opened by the bombardment great things are expected from the navy. Admiral Sampson is quoted throughout the army as saying that he will drop one shell into the city every five minutes, and if that is not sufficient to do the work he will drop one into the city every two minutes. This fire, in addition to what the land forces will turn in, it is thought, will be sufficient to reduce the Spaniards to a point where they will surrender.

Changes in Commands.

General Hawkins, commanding the First Brigade of General Kent's division, who was wounded in the foot during the attack made on our lines on Saturday night by the Spaniards, has returned to the United States. Colonel Theaker of the Sixteenth Infantry has succeeded General Hawkins in the command of the brigade, and Colonel Wood of the Rough Riders will succeed General Young. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt will command the Rough Riders hereafter.

Sixteen Spanish prisoners who were wounded were turned over to the Spaniards yesterday afternoon. Dr. George Goodfellow and Captain Dreier escorted the ambulance, and the correspondent of the Associated Press accompanied them.

The Spaniards displayed great gratitude for this kindness and there was considerable fraternizing, in which the Spaniards' desire for peace stood out like a headlight in a fog. There is no doubt that the subordinate Spanish officers are anxious to surrender, but they practically said that upon General Toral's decision they would rest. They admitted that they were short of provisions, but all appeared to be determined and resolute and willing to die, if need be, in the defense of the city.

HOT FIGHT AT MANZANILLO.

Scorpion and Osceola Blockade the Harbor and Shell the Enemy's Batteries.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 8, via Kingston, July 9.—Captain Adolph Marix of the converted yacht Scorpion and Captain Purcell of the Osceola had a hot time on July 3 at Manzanillo, where they had established a blockade. Manzanillo has until lately been unguarded and the Spanish have used it for a port of supplies. General Pando and his branch of the army are there. It was decided to lock the stable door last, and on Sunday, July 3, the Scorpion and Osceola were before the place. It is on a long, deep bay, and a close examination by Captain Marix convinced him that its defense was one small fort and four gunboats.

On Sunday morning Captain Marix decided to go in after the gunboats and so signaled to Captain Purcell. Captain Marix tells the story as follows:

"Imagine our surprise upon finding instead of gunboats and a small fort the shore filled with artillery and infantry. The fire we mowed into them was a desperate one, considering that we did not have any protection for our men or the guns. For twenty-five minutes we staid at it, and I think we must have done a lot of damage. I had no pilot and could not move in close. We were hit frequently and at last, when a shot had cleaned our galley and I saw that it was useless to risk the men's lives, we moved out.

"The gunboats lay behind the hills in small coves and we could not get them. We moved out slowly and the fire ceased. The next morning we captured a large lighter and a sloop filled with provisions. No attempt was made by the gunboats to come out to the defense of these ships. The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which had been around the coast looking for a place to land money and provisions, is in the harbor and has discharged its cargo."

LOSSES TO WHEELER'S ARMY.

Additional List of Dead and Wounded at the Battle of Santiago.

Following is a list of the casualties in General Wheeler's division at the battle of Santiago as cabled from Kingston last night, the names previously published in THE TRIBUNE being eliminated:

Dead of the First Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; Private William C. Rolle, Troop E, Third Cavalry; Wagoner M. F. Perkins, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry; Saddler J. S. Langley, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry; Private E. Ross, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry; Trumpeter Charles Scott, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry; Trumpeter Ira Furr, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry; Private J. Johnson, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry.

Third Cavalry.

WOUNDED—Major H. W. Wessells Jr., commanding regiment; Privates A. W. Fairbrother, Troop C. First Lieutenant A. C. Morvillat and Privates R. W. Lester, W. McNail, A. Lueda, and Wagoner John Leary, Troop E. Privates F. Keogh and George Pearstin, Troop F. Sergeant William H. Reese and Privates M. Althonez and J. Palster, Troop H. Privates P. Ward, D. Wray, Horton, E. S. Cooler, Thomas W. Stryder, and R. Molyneaux, Troop M. Privates Charles Molin and William A. Weildo and Sergeant Thomas W. Ranney, Troop K.

Sixth Cavalry.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Colonel A. Carroll, Captain J. B. Kerr, Captain A. P. Blooksam, Second Lieutenant W. C. Short, Second Lieutenant Armstrong, Sergeant J. Feit, Privates E. Bolger, O. Grouse, G. Mann, F. Wingerth, W. B. Wray, H. Muller, J. A. Howell, Corporal Thomas Lowsl, Corporal Fowstay, and Trumpeter S. H. Arnold, Troop A; Sergeant Anderson, Corporal M. Myer, Trumpeter W. L. Murphy; Privates W. T. Earle, R. Condor, and F. Ruller, Troop C; Corporal Peterson, Trumpeter J. Wilson, Privates Hunt, H. Garrison, W. Miller, and A. Runyon, Troop K.

Ninth Cavalry.

WOUNDED—Captain C. W. Taylor, First Lieutenant W. S. Wood, First Lieutenant Marmavar, Sergeant Thomas B. Craig, Sergeant A. Moore, Corporal Erwine, and Privates Trappen, Gandy, Warren, and Henry, Troop C; Sergeant H. E. Walters and Privates D. H. Bullock and W. Turner, Troop D; Privates J. Full and A. Wilson, Troop E; Corporal J. Mason, Privates E. D. Fonson, W. Prince, and E. Davis, Troop H.

Sergeant J. S. Ball and Privates L. Frowan and B. Horpan of Troop G, Sixth Cavalry, and Private H. P. Croose of Troop H, Third Cavalry, are missing.

[At the hour of going to press the list was still in process of transmission from the cable station at Kingston.]

OPENING OF THE FIGHT.

(Continued from first page.)

lieve he did not give up without a fierce struggle.

Shafter, however, though fully believing that Toal's proposition, preposterous as it was, was merely a ruse intended to gain time, transmitted it to President McKinley, who immediately replied with an emphatic refusal to consider it. "Nothing but an unconditional surrender will be accepted 'was the President's response to Toral, but the crafty Spaniard returned with another proposition equally as preposterous. Toral said he would surrender or evacuate the city if permitted to retain his arms and men and set sail for Spain, leaving the Americans in sole possession of Santiago.

Plans to Shut Off Retreat.

Shafter has already provided for any contingency, such as a retreat by the Spaniards into the interior towards Holguin or Manzanillo by way of the mountain pass on the west side of the bay opposite Santiago. It would be impossible for the enemy to retreat through the El Cristo Pass at the north of the city, as it is guarded by General Lawton and General Garcia with a strong force of American and Cuban soldiers, and the only way open to Linares and Toral, as indicated by General Stone before his departure, would be by crossing the bay in ferryboats and tugs to the west shore and hasten into the interior.

In this event Toral, military experts assert, would merely offer perfunctory resistance with a small force to attack from the east to cover up their retreat across the harbor. Shafter would not make immediate pursuit, but would permit the Spaniards to continue their flight, as his plans provide for immediate embarkation of troops when the city is captured. Toral, of course, would have to make his escape before Sampson succeeded in forcing the harbor, as it is probable that he would be compelled to leave some of his forces behind to fall into the hands of Shafter.

Garcia would pursue the enemy and trail its forces, sending couriers to the coast to inform Shafter of the rendezvous of the Spaniards and enable him to halt his transports at a point where he could march directly into the interior and give battle to the fugitives.

Reinforcements for Shafter will reach Santiago tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and if Toral and Linares have retreated Miles and Shafter will be in a position to take up the pursuit at once. General Miles, with General Garretson's brigade on the Yale and Columbia, is scheduled to reach Santiago tomorrow evening or Tuesday morning, while the Ohio regiment which left New York on the St. Paul and Catania, bearing the District of Columbia volunteers, arrived at Siboney this evening in time to witness the battle, but not to participate. The St. Paul's arrival is timely. It carried large stores of ammunition and quartermaster's supplies. Shafter will replenish his supply of ammunition, much of which has been wasted in battles and skirmishes with the enemy. The St. Louis also carried shells and balls for the field siege guns and a small supply of smokeless powder, which, however, is not in time to be used in the battle now being waged. General Guy V. Henry, commander of the division which is made up of General Garretson's and General Duffield's brigades, arrived with the St. Paul and will, if the enemy retreats, probably be sent upon instant pursuit. Secretary Alger and the President are fully cognizant of the plan of pursuit, and even though it would put off the invasion of Puerto Rico for a time, indorsed it when presented by General Miles.

Commodore Watson will not leave for European waters until the latter part of this week. After Admiral Camara turned back toward Cadiz the program of the Navy department in this respect underwent a change. It was the intention of Secretary Long to make this fleet a flying squadron, and dispatch it to overtake the Spanish Admiral and capture or destroy him.

Plans for Watson's Cruise.

The present program contemplates making the fleet a much slower and stronger one. Several changes have been made. The Iowa, which was damaged in the engagement off Santiago, has been withdrawn and the battleship Massachusetts substituted in its place. Unless another change is made this fleet will consist of the battleships Texas, Massachusetts, Oregon, Indiana, cruiser Newark, the flagship; the fleet cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia, converted cruisers Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie.

While speed has been sacrificed tremendous strength has been added to the ships under Commodore Watson's command. The battleships and heavily armored cruisers will turn their attention to Admiral Camara, who is expected to be met with in the vicinity of Cadiz, as it is the general belief that he is bound for that port. The Minneapolis and Columbia are the fleetest ships of the navy, and Spanish commerce will engage their attention. The twins of Uncle Sam's navy, which are well armed, will skirt about the Spanish coast and prey upon every ship of the Spanish merchantmen that makes an appearance. This program will bring the war home to the doors of Spain, and after Commodore Watson completes the task allotted him nothing will remain of the Spanish navy, and little of its merchant marine will be left upon the sea.

OREGON'S PART IN THE BATTLE

Captain Clark Says His Ship Prevents the Escape of the Cristobal Colon.

Off Guantanamo, Saturday Morning, July 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 10.—Captain Clark of the United States battleship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says in his official report of the engagement to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"The Spanish fleet turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continual flight of projectiles over the ship, but when our line was fairly engaged the enemy's fire became defective. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to westward we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your instructions: 'If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage him as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore.'

"We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we used only the main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following the ships we used our rapid-fire guns as well as the 6-inch guns upon them with telling effect.

"As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships it headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked it as we passed, rushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear; and before we had it fairly abeam it too was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots and the Vizcaya was soon sent to the shore in flames.

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if it might escape. But when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed, the Colon began to edge in toward the coast and its destruction was assured. As it struck the beach its flag went down.

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to it, and when the Admiral caught up with the New York, Texas, and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had rushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels, if they could be overtaken and would engage, the enthusiasm was intense. As these Spanish vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn they might have concentrated upon and overpowered it.

"Consequently I am persuaded that but for the officers and men of the Oregon, who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied its batteries, the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped."

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY AT OUTS.

Rumors of Friction Between the Acting Admiral and the Commodore Are Rife at Santiago.

Off Santiago, June 8, via Jamaica, June 9.—Repeated rumors of friction between Admiral Sampson, in command of the American fleet, and Commodore Schley, second in command, are heard here. It is even hinted that the Admiral forbade Commodore Schley to telegraph to Washington his version of the great naval victory on Sunday morning, when the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was destroyed while attempting to escape from Santiago harbor.

The trouble between Sampson and Schley is acute, and the fleet is buzzing with gossip about it.

Admiral Sampson's friends are deeply chagrined that his flagship should happened to be absent when Cervera dashed out of the harbor.

Every one on the New York laughs at Commodore Schley's assertion that the Brooklyn was struck thirty times by Spanish shot. They declare that the Commodore should be reprimanded.

SPANISH SHELL HITS INDIANA.

Crashes Through the Deck and Explodes in an Empty Wardroom.

Off Santiago, July 8, via Kingston, July 9.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The shore batteries about Santiago have not captulated, as is evidenced by the Indiana receiving a Spanish compliment in the shape of a bomb from a mortar on the night of July 4.

The missile went through the deck of the warship into the wardroom, where it exploded with terrific force.

Luckily nobody was in the room at the time and the explosion caused no loss of life. There was no panic and the officers and crew quietly extinguished the fire which resulted.

WOUNDED OFFICERS RETURN.

Men Shot at Santiago Brought to Tampa by the Cherokee.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The War department has received the following list of officers wounded at Santiago and brought to Tampa by the Cherokee:

Captain John Bigelow Jr., gunshot thigh and calf of right leg.
Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, gunshot right leg.
First Lieutenant G. D. Godfrey, gunshot scalp.
M. C. Elliz, Fifteenth Infantry, gunshot left knee.
First Lieutenant W. M. Wassell, gunshot left cheek and neck, also left hand.
Lieutenant W. S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry, gunshot right cheek and throat.
Captain J. E. Bret, gunshot right elbow.
Lieutenant H. L. Knudson, gunshot left breast and elbow.
Lieutenant H. G. Lyon, gunshot right hip.
Captain A. C. Ducat, gunshot both thighs.
Lieutenant W. H. Simmons, gunshot right arm.
Lieutenant H. E. Spencer, gunshot right leg and left hand.
Captain Lassiter, gunshot right side.

MANY PEOPLE HURT IN A COLLISION AT WASHINGTON.

Trolley Car Filled with People Dashes Down a Hill into a Horse Car—One Man Killed and Nearly Thirty Injured.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—An electric car on the Congress Heights road, filled with passengers, crashed into a horse car of the Anacostia line tonight. An unknown man was killed and between twenty-five and thirty people injured, several of them fatally. Both cars were demolished and the horses of the Anacostia car killed.

The accident occurred opposite St. Elizabeth's Government Asylum for the Insane. A steep hill runs from the asylum into Anacostia and the brake chain broke as the car started to make the descent.

The motorman jumped without reversing his motor and when the car reached the bottom of the hill it had gained a speed of seventy miles an hour.

The horsecar was standing on the turn table at the end of the line, and the driver jumped just in time to save his life.

Many of the passengers were injured by jumping from the car during its flight down the hill.

Among those seriously hurt is George Rosenberger of Baltimore.

TWO FIRES WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Several Blocks in Allegheny Destroyed and a Factory in Philadelphia Burns.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 10.—Fire tonight, which originated mysteriously in a stable in the rear of the World's Theater in Federal street, Allegheny, destroyed the theater and the entire section fronting in the lower side of Federal street, from the Sixth street bridge to the Boyle Block, and in the rear almost to Balkam street. While the area covered by the fire was large the loss will not exceed $175,000, as many of the buildings were small frame structures. The insurance will probably reach two-thirds of the loss. The principal losers are Delp & Bell, furniture; S. Delp & Co., bar fixtures; Bradley's old woolen mill, and the World's Theater.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—Halton & Shoemaker's five-story brick factory building at Boone and Diamond streets was destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of about $100,000, divided among the owners of the building and the various tenants. The loss is covered by insurance.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
AND
SCHLESINGER & MAYER
Close their stores
During the summer months at
Half-past five o'clock daily
One o'clock Saturdays.

BOMB SLAYS GUERRILLAS.

American Dynamite Shell Bursts Among Spaniards at Alquizar.

FIFTEEN ARE KILLED.

Grief at Havana Over the Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet.

HAVANA HEARS OF SANTIAGO

Havana, July 9.—While a party of Alquizar guerrillas was reconnoitering along the railroad and examining a drain between Alquizar and Canas, a dynamite bomb exploded, killing fifteen members of the party.

On July 6 the Produce, Money, and Stock Exchanges suspended operations, observing the day as one of mourning for the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The Civil Governor of Havana has decided that the festival which was fixed for July 10, for the purpose of collecting money to establish free kitchens for the poor of the city, shall not be held because of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

Memorial for Cervera's Dead.

At Union de Reyes, Province of Matanzas, memorial services have been held for the officers and men who lost their lives when the Spanish fleet was destroyed. All the civil and military authorities were present at the services, as was also an immense concourse of people representing all classes of society.

On July 7 communication with Santiago de Cuba was reëstablished. According to the first dispatch received from Santiago, the bombardment of the place had not begun. The dispatch stated that an exchange of prisoners had been effected. Among the prisoners exchanged was Captain Vera del Rea, a brother of General Vera del Rea, who was killed in the engagement at Caney.

The latest official dispatches received report only minor engagements with the insurgents in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. Today all interest is concentrated upon the situation at Santiago, and the public are anxiously awaiting the outcome of events there. It is announced that the bombardment of Santiago will begin tomorrow.

On the morning of July 8 the Americans besieging Santiago again demanded that the garrison surrender, declaring that unless this was done they would begin an attack upon the place at noon the next day. General Toral replied to the demand that the garrisons at Santiago were ready to defend themselves.

The American troops landed near Santiago de Cuba have formed a junction with General Calixto Garcia's forces and are marching towards Santiago, placing pieces of artillery along all the roads leading to the city.

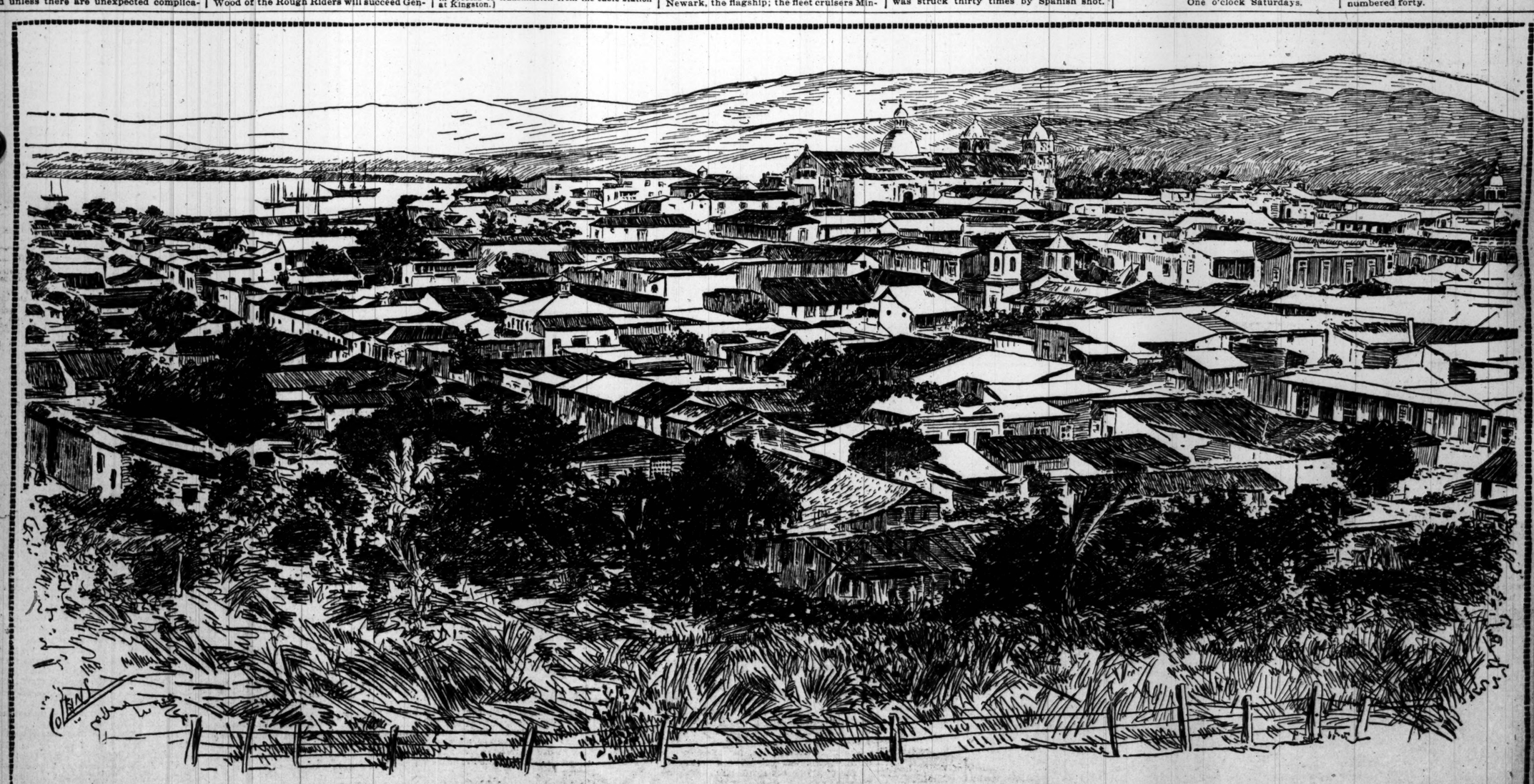
Colonel Ordonez, the inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was twice wounded during the engagement at Santiago. Colonel Escarlos, who recently arrived at Santiago with reinforcements after a heroic march from Manzanillo, during which he had several engagements, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

On July 8 153 sailors and officers of the different ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including Lieutenants Manuel Bustament and José Caballero and Naval Cadet Raymundo Navarre, arrived at Santiago. They reported that all the crews of the warships Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa were either killed or wounded.

Santiago Garrison Determined.

All the officers of the Santiago garrison, in spite of the bloody engagements already fought and the prospect of today's encounter, are animated with the determination to fight to the end, and declare their willingness to seal with their blood another of the glorious pages in their country's history. They have a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Private advices received here affirm that the insurgent forces which took part with the American troops in the attack upon and the taking of San Juan Hill and Caney, sustained heavy losses. Their killed, it is said, numbered forty.



VIEW OF SANTIAGO, NOW BEING BOMBARDED BY THE AMERICAN FORCES.

SLAYS ERRILLAS.

Dynamite Shell
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Alquizar.

ARE KILLED.

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EARS OF SANTIAGO

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PANIC IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Strange Stampede in New York When the Vehicle Is Discovered Afire.

SHIPS TOOLS OF DEATH.

Yankee Takes On Ammunition and Coal Preparatory to Sailing for Spain.

LOVE LAUGHS AT THE WAR.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 10.

Fire caused a panic among the men, women, and children in trolley car No. 842 of the Madison avenue line at the northeast corner of Eightieth street a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight. A large crowd gathered and the firemen, to clear their way to the blaze, turned their fire extinguishers upon the lines of people.

Fire in a Trolley Car Causes a Panic.

The car, north-bound, was crowded. Several passengers had noticed smoke, as of burning rags. But the car sped along, and they, believing the cause of the odor to be far away, paid little attention to it. But as the car arrived at Eightieth street somebody yelled "Fire!"

A moment later the car was brought to a standstill, its flooring in the center ablaze. Every passenger tried to jump to the street at once. Men, women, and children fell over each other trying to escape the flames.

The concert in Central Park had just been concluded, and there was a stream of people pouring from the Seventy-ninth street gateway. The advance guard of music lovers, seeing the smoke and the burning car, ran to aid the frightened passengers.

In a few moments several thousand persons, all shouting, were surrounding the car. Somebody rang a fire alarm. Policemen Lederman and Skully of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station had forced their way through the crowd and were trying to restore order when the fire engines and trucks arrived, the horses galloping. But the crowd blocked their way until streams from the "extinguishers" carried by the firemen were turned toward the fire and upon the people. Once alongside the car the firemen conquered the flames in short order.

It was a busy day yesterday aboard the Yankee. The reserves had invited friends to visit the cruiser and these invitations were of course accepted. But on the Yankee, lying off Tompkinsville, was a big red flag—a signal that the cruiser was taking on ammunition and that while the gun supplies were being hoisted no civilians would be allowed aboard. Hundreds of small boats, however, were rowed about the ship, and friends of the men aboard made the best of it by hailing them through the ports. Now and again a boat manned by a set up to the gangplank and some lucky reserve got a few minutes' leaves to greet his friends. C. Whitney Tillinghast, New York's Adjutant General, was allowed aboard. The Yankee took on ammunition for itself and for the battleships Oregon and Iowa as well. The men were all joyful at news that they were going to Spain and worked with willing hands hoisting in shot, shell, and powder.

Yankee Takes on Tools of Death.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger (Julian Gordon), widow of Colonel Cruger, arrived here yesterday on La Bretagne. Mrs. Cruger sailed for Europe early in the spring, intending to spend the summer there. Her husband was to join her early in July. Mrs. Cruger left Paris immediately upon receipt of news of her husband's death and sailed from Havre on La Bretagne. On her arrival she went immediately to her home.

Sergeant John Harris Sawyer of the First Provisional Regiment became a benedict a few hours before embarking for San Francisco, where he will take a transport for the Philippines with his regiment. The bride was Miss Alice Louise Tooker. The couple met at a summer resort five years ago and became engaged. When the First Provisional Regiment was sent to Camp Black Miss Tooker was a regular visitor, and later, when the regiment was called to Fort Wadsworth, she often visited her affianced.

Marries and Is Away to Manila.

Sergeant Sawyer received his orders last Saturday to prepare for a journey to the Philippines, and he suggested to Miss Tooker that it might be as well to be married.

Miss Tooker agreed, and it was decided the ceremony should be performed at the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening. Sergeant Sawyer was detained by official duties, but finally succeeded in dodging guard and other military labor and took the government boat to the city, accompanied by his brother, a private, and Corporal Henry C. Feely.

The house was reached at 11 o'clock, about four hours late, and the bride and her father were found ready for the trip to the church. The Rev. C. Dewitt Bridgman performed the ceremony, and then, with his companions, Sergeant Sawyer departed for Fort Wadsworth. On Wednesday morning, when the troops boarded the boat at Staten Island for this city, his bride was awaiting him, and they had a farewell conversation as the boat crossed the river.

Sergeant Sawyer took the train in Jersey City for San Francisco, and is now speeding across the continent with his regiment, while his bride of a few hours is figuring upon the date of his return.

This Sunday was observed in all the city churches in which there were services as a day of thanksgiving for the recent victories achieved by American arms on land and sea, in accordance with President McKinley's proclamation.

Churches Celebrate the Victories of War.

The dead were not forgotten. Prayers for the repose of their souls were said also, and their memories were hallowed by the solemn chant of the De Profundis.

Among the most elaborate programs, musical and oratorial, prepared for the occasion, were those of the First United Presbyterian Church and the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A prayer of thanks from the Roman Missal was offered at all the masses in the cathedral. The De Profundis was also said for the repose of the souls of all who have fallen in battle.

Bishop Potter, at his summer residence in Newport, said last night he would take no action on the President's request, as the matter was wholly within the power of the clergy.

The Young People's association of Ocean Grove was probably the first religious body in the country to comply with President McKinley's request. C. H. Yatman, the conductor of the Young People's meetings, at yesterday morning's meeting in the Temple read the proclamation, and spoke with approval of the reverent spirit it showed. He also commented on Captain Philip's recognition of the power and guidance of God.

Nine hundred persons attended services at the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue, last evening to join in thanksgiving exercises. There were patriotic songs and addresses. Mention of the names of President McKinley and of Captain Philip of the Texas elicited the most enthusiastic applause.

The recital of Capain Philip's action in calling all hands to the quarter deck of the Texas, and making public acknowledgment that he believed in God, the Almighty Father, and having the crew offer silent thanks for the victory, aroused intense feeling among the audience.

There is an air of mystery surrounding the habeas corpus proceedings begun in the Supreme Court by Mrs. E. Theresa Kortright to compel her husband, Gouverneur Kortright, to produce his 7-year-old daughter, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, in court and explain why he has taken her away from her stepmother, and where he has her concealed.

Kortright Must Produce His Daughter.

Mrs. Kortright says the child is restrained of her liberty somewhere in the city, but exactly where she is unable to say. It is expected the child will be produced in court tomorrow, unless in the meantime some amicable settlement of the dispute as to her possession is made.

Gouverneur Kortright is a millionaire and a member of one of New York's oldest families. He has been prominent in social and club circles, and has taken an active interest in the work of the Episcopal Church. He has distinguished himself as a yachtsman, has owned and sailed several fast yachts, and, on account of his ability in that direction, was made a member of the America's Cup committee. His father, Nicholas G. Kortright, died in February, 1874, leaving a large fortune.

SIX ARE HURT BY STREET CARS.

Unusually Large Number of Sunday Accidents Due to Cable and Trolley Lines.

The trolley and cable cars of Chicago reaped a harvest of victims during the early hours of last evening. Six accidents, in which persons were injured by being struck or while alighting from the cars, were reported to the police. The victims are:

Bassett, Frank J., 2102 West Lake street, saloonkeeper; struck by Madison street cable train just north of Madison street in Jefferson street; thrown to the ground and badly bruised on left side; not serious.

Casey, Edward, sailor on steamer Maruba; struck by car in North State street between Michigan and Kinzie streets; badly bruised and may have received internal injuries; taken to County Hospital; condition serious.

Johnston, Miss Emma, 806 West Lake street, 25 years old; thrown from cable train while alighting at Leavitt and Madison streets; received severe scalp wound and internal injuries; condition serious.

McGovern, Bernard, sailor on steamer Maruba, 38 years old; struck by trolley car in North State street between Michigan and Kinzie streets; internally injured and foot crushed, necessitating amputation; taken to County Hospital.

Morris, Miss Ella, 125 State street, 20 years old; struck by Ogden avenue car at Ogden avenue and Paulina street; knocked down and dragged ten feet, receiving bruises and internal injuries; taken to County Hospital and later home; may be serious.

Regan, Michael, 1274 West Van Buren street, laborer; struck by Van Buren street trolley car at Canal street; left hip and side badly bruised; taken home; condition not serious.

Willard Memorial Service Held.

The tabernacle at Lake Bluff used by the sociologists was crowded yesterday afternoon when a Frances E. Willard memorial service was held, presided over by Mrs. Helen Barker, who paid a tribute to the late temperance leader. Later, at a service held on the beach, addresses were delivered by Mrs. Metzgar, Miss Helen Hood, Dr. Evans, and Mrs. Jessie Brown Hilton.

Robert Nelson Fatally Burned.

Robert Nelson, 4 years old, 468 North Hoyne avenue, was so severely burned yesterday afternoon while playing with matches that he is not expected to recover. The child had taken a box of matches into the yard, when his clothing was ignited. His mother threw a blanket around him and extinguished the fire, too late, however, to prevent serious injury.

Curtains and summer dresses washed with "Ivory Soap" keep clean, as it leaves a finish which expels dust and dirt.

MR. KINSLEY MAGOUN, HUSBAND OF JESSIE TORRENCE MAGOUN, Killed in a Runaway Accident.

SPANISH WARSHIPS HURRYING BACK TO SPAIN.

All but Two Sail from Port Said—Spanish Officers First Learn of the Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Port Said, Egypt, July 10.—All of the ships of the Spanish reserve squadron, except the Pelayo and San Augustin, have sailed for the Spanish coast. The Pelayo and San Augustin are transferring coal in the harbor.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Messina, Sicily, July 10.—The officers of the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied Admiral Camara to Port Said, who have arrived here on the way home, were much affected on learning of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The crews declared themselves ready to make every sacrifice and are determined to fight to the last.

GAINS FOR THE OPPOSITION.

Provincial Elections in British Columbia Result in Losses to the Government Party.

Vancouver, B. C., July 10.—Returns received from the provincial elections give the following result: Government, 15; opposition, 17; doubtful, 6. Casirs' two seats will be contested later. Premier Turner was defeated in Chilliwack, but will be returned from Victoria City. Victoria returns all four government candidates. The government loses three seats on the island. Kamaloops, previously a government stronghold, has gone opposition. The latest returns indicate not more than a government majority of two in the House, which consists of thirty-eight members.

PRESS CLUB HAS A REGIMENT.

Adopts the Logan Cavalry Command—First Illinois Auxiliary Meeting Today.

The Press club at its meeting yesterday formally adopted the cavalry regiment which was formed in the interests of John A. Logan, and which is commanded by Colonel J. Paddock. Elliot Durand has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and the club has given the organization the name of the Press Club Rough Riders.

A meeting of the First Illinois Cavalry Auxiliary league will be held at 298 Wabash avenue today at 2 p. m. The mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the men of the regiment are earnestly urged to be present.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
AND
SCHLESINGER & MAYER
Close their stores
During the summer months at
Half-past five o'clock daily
One o'clock Saturdays.

TWICE BEREFT BY DEATH

MRS. KINSLEY MAGOUN MADE A WIDOW BY A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Her Husband's Fate Recalls That of Her Mother, Mrs. Joseph T. Torrence, Who Was Killed in Her Presence by Being Thrown from Her Dog Cart in Chicago in 1891—Similar Occurrence Results Fatally to the Young New York Banker.

Mrs. Jessie Torrence Magoun, daughter of the late General Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, and the widow of Kinsley Magoun of New York, has seen her mother and her husband die under circumstances tragically similar. Mrs. Joseph T. Torrence was thrown from a dog cart in 1891 in Chicago, and never regained consciousness. Her daughter, then 16-year-old Jessie Torrence, was riding with her, but escaped injury. Kinsley Magoun, while being driven along a road near his country home at Westbury, R. I., last Tuesday night, was thrown from his carriage, striking his head against the hard macadam. He lingered, unconscious, except for a brief space on Friday, until Saturday morning, when he died.

The Westbury estate was the gift of General Torrence to Mrs. Magoun. The latter, who is an excellent horsewoman, less than a year ago was dragged for several rods along a hard road, in consequence of the overturning of her dog-cart. She was unconscious when rescued, and it was feared she had suffered a concussion of the brain, but she recovered speedily and returned to driving as enthusiastically as ever. She inherited her love for fine horses from her father, and in her husband found a kindred spirit. Kinsley Magoun was a member of the famous Meadowbrook Hunt club, a polo player, and a fearless rider. Two years ago he was kicked by a polo pony and almost killed.

Barely 30 years old, Mr. Magoun was a magnificent specimen of manhood, and in feature was said closely to resemble Napoleon. He was in Chicago three weeks ago in connection with business of the Torrence estate, and the friends whom he then met said he had never looked better.

Mr. and Mrs. Magoun returned in June from Europe, where they had been since last fall. During their absence Mr. Magoun was stricken with diphtheria, and had a sharp struggle for his life. The tragedy of his death has served to recall the details of the accident which proved fatal to Mrs. Torrence, as well as the peculiar premonition which General Torrence felt of the approach of his wife's death.

Mrs. Torrence was 42 years old, and in the best of health, when her husband was seized with the fear that she was going to die soon, and told his dread to her and to his friends. On Monday afternoon, Oct. 12, 1891, Mrs. Torrence in company with her daughter started out for a drive. Mrs. Torrence held the reins, but a footman was seated in the rear. The horse was one of the animals of which General Torrence was proud, high-spirited, but believed to be governable.

The mother and daughter drove north in Lake View until they were opposite the Marine Hospital. Here the horse suddenly took fright, and Mrs. Torrence, who was not an expert horsewoman, in her alarm pulled with her entire strength upon a single rein. Her daughter tried to seize the reins, but could not. The horse broke into a run, the dog-cart tipped part way over, and Mrs. Torrence was thrown from her seat. She fell against the curbing and her neck was dislocated. The groom climbed to the front seat, grasped the loosened reins, and stopped the runaway. Miss Torrence meanwhile had clung to her seat.

Mrs. Torrence lived from 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the time of the accident, until 11 o'clock that night. She was one of the popular society women of Chicago, and the daughter of the late Judge Jesse Norton of Joliet, whose wife, Mrs. Magoun's grandmother, died in Chicago two weeks ago at the home of another daughter, Mrs. Jessie Barker, 2333 Wabash avenue.

Miss Jessie Norton Torrence was born in 1875. She was married in 1894 to Kinsley Magoun. Mr. and Mrs. Magoun have lived in the East ever since their marriage. They have no children. Mr. Magoun was wealthy, being a member of the banking firm of Baring, Magoun & Co.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mrs. Lancaster to Give a Tea for Her Daughter—Figures on Ocean and Resort Travel.

Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, 2703 Prairie avenue, will give a tea tomorrow afternoon for her daughter, Miss Kate Lancaster. Thirty young people will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eaton Miller, 569 La Salle avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Myrtle Maud Miller, to Dr. Herbert Cameron West.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Thorne and Miss Gwinn are at Yellowstone Park.

Mr. C. L. Caswell Jr., 3751 Vincennes avenue, is at Lake Harbor.

Miss Lillian Gillett has returned from the East.

The effect of the war is indicated by the statistics of the Summer Social Register, which shows that only half as many families have gone abroad this year as last and 75 per cent more Americans have returned to their own country. The fear of occupying seashore cottages does not seem to have materialized, for there is the same ratio of increase in the number of seashore homes as there is in inland residences. Of the 5,849 New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore families who appear in the register, 1,958 are at the seashore, of which 191 are at Bar Harbor, 55 at Narragansett, 313 at Newport, and 151 at the Hamptons. Twenty-nine hundred and sixty families are in the mountains, of which 107 are to be found at Lenox and the Berkshires.

Charge a Clerk with Theft.

Florent T. LeJeune, a clerk in the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., is under arrest at the Sheffield Avenue Station on a charge of stealing from his employers. LeJeune resides at 24 Lane court, and is 21 years of age. Samuel Sintzer, a cutlery dealer at Clark street and Garfield avenue, was also arrested on the charge of receiving the alleged stolen goods.

Patients recovering from fever gain greatly in strength and flesh by taking

Malt-Nutrine

—the food drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.

SIXTH SAILS TO SANTIAGO.

Six Hundred and Fifty Men of Col. Foster's Regiment Embark at Charleston.

CHEERED BY OTHER CORPS

Passed Harbor Entrance Under the Good Omen of a Splendid Rainbow.

THIRD EXPEDITION TODAY.

Charleston, S. C., July 10.—The steamship Rita, captured recently off Cuba by the Yale and purchased yesterday by the United States government for $125,000, sailed for Santiago this afternoon with 650 men of the Sixth Illinois Regiment and their baggage. One battalion of the regiment sailed with the expedition under General Garretson on the Columbia. It was found that the Rita could not carry the remaining 800 men, so Companies D and M were left here. This divides the regiment badly.

The embarkation at 6:30 o'clock was an inspiring sight. The men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Second and Third Wisconsin Regiments were drawn up on neighboring pier heads, their regimental bands playing patriotic airs, which were responded to by the band of the Illinois regiment on the steamer.

It had been raining hard all day, but just as the Rita drew out into the stream a rainbow appeared spanning the entrance to the harbor like a triumphal arch under which the ship was sailing. The watching soldiers caught the significance of the incident and a cheer swept along the water front that could be heard all over the city.

The Grand Duchess is expected off the bar tonight to take a third expedition to Santiago tomorrow.

MEN FOR HAWAII AND MANILA.

First New York Volunteers Likely to Be Permanently Stationed at Honolulu.

San Francisco, Cal., July 10.—The troops announced to go to Manila in the Peru and City of Puebla are the troops of the Fourth Cavalry, two batteries of the Sixth Artillery, five companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, sixty men of the Third Artillery, and some recruits for the Hospital Corps, Signal Corps, and Eighteenth Infantry.

It was intended that the Peru and the City of Puebla should sail on Monday afternoon, but it will probably be later in the week before they depart. Major General Otis has stated that the First New York Volunteers, to arrive here on Tuesday, will probably proceed to Honolulu for permanent station there, and that it is possible the Eighth California Regiment will also be located on the Hawaiian Islands. It was originally intended to send it to Cuba.

The Seventh California will probably be sent to Manila with the fifth expedition. The Seventh California has received the last of its equipments and is ready for orders to depart at any time. Rubber pouchos and shelter tents have been furnished.

Affairs may be so shaped that General Otis will accompany Rear Admiral Miller about July 20 on the Philadelphia to Honolulu, and after the Stars and Stripes have been hoisted proceed to Manila in another vessel. He will be accompanied to Manila by Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis, who has received instructions to be prepared to sail any day.

Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Little of the Twentieth Kansas has been ill for about two weeks, and the probability is that he will be retired for disability, though this will be much against his wishes. He is a prominent lawyer of Abilene, Kas., and was United States Consul in Egypt under the administration of President Harrison.

EARLY MOVE SEEMS CERTAIN.

Second Brigade Likely to Start in Three Days from Camp Thomas for Cuba.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
DAVID B. MACGOWAN.

Camp Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10.—[Special.]—There are significant indications of an early movement of troops from Chickamauga. When the Third Illinois made its last requisition for rations through Captain Ben Smith only three days' supply was allowed. This is confirmatory of the rumor that Colonel Bennitt would lead his command out on July 13.

SHOCKED BY TROLLEY CURRENT

Charles Herd Is Seriously Injured While Riding in an Elston Avenue Electric Car.

Charles Herd, 377 Elston avenue, received an electric shock last night from a street car current that may result in his death. At Front street and Elston avenue the conductor was uncoupling a trailer from the motor car and let the arm fall in such a way as to strike Mr. Herd on the head. The shock knocked him off the car and he fell heavily on the stone pavement. He was carried into a drug store and later taken home.

National Republican League Convention at Omaha.

The official train for conveying delegates and others to the National Convention to be held at Omaha July 13th, will leave Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Tuesday, July 12th, at 6:15 p. m. Secure sleeping car space and tickets at Ticket Office, 95 Adams-st.

ECZEMA ON EAR

I suffered from Eczema on the right ear. I could hardly keep my hands off it, the itching was so severe. Small bubbles would open, emitting a watery-like substance, apparently poisonous. One of the leading doctors here treated me, and applied the usual physician's remedies without benefit. My brother recommended that I try CUTICURA. The *first application was soothing*, and before the box was *half gone the disease had disappeared*.
H. C. BARNET, 614 Race St., Cinn., O.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF ECZEMA, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Eczema," free.

KODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash. Ground Floor, opp. Field's.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest, and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Est. over 30 yrs. Send for Free Book anyway. COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 59 State-st., CHICAGO

What nobler, better ambition can a young couple have than to live loving, helpful lives, and then, in a green old age, look back over a life that has been mutually self-sacrificing, useful and successful? The one great stumbling-block that stands between most married couples and this ideal married career is ill-health. If both husband and wife would take proper care of their health, there would be more hale, hearty and happy old people in the world. If, when a man suffers from the little ills of life, he will resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the chances are that he will avoid the big and fatal illnesses. This great medicine gives a man a healthy hunger, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and builds firm, muscular, healthy flesh tissue.

It is an old saying that women are hard to kill. There is some truth in this, as far as the majority of illnesses are concerned. There is one class of disorders, however, that quickly undermine any woman's general health. No woman can retain her strength who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, in a natural, soothing way. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It prepares them to bear the burdens of maternity. It is the greatest of nerve tonics. The woman who uses it will bear healthy, happy children, and live to a ripe old age.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers.

The Play of Animals.

By KARL GROOS, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Basel. Translated, with the Author's co-operation, by Elizabeth L. Baldwin. With a Preface and an Appendix by J. Mark Baldwin. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75.

"In this volume Professor Groos makes a contribution to three distinct but cognate departments of inquiry: philosophical biology, animal psychology, and the genetic study of art. Those who have followed the beginnings of inquiry into the nature and functions of play in the animal world and in children will see at once how much light is to be expected from a thoroughgoing examination of all the facts and observations recorded in the literature of animal life. This sort of examination Professor Groos makes with great care and thoroughness, and the result is a book which, in my opinion, is destined to have wide influence in all these departments of inquiry."—From the Editor's Preface.

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READ THE TRIBUNE FOR WAR NEWS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—SS

In the Circuit Court of Cook County. Charles F. Morse, et al., vs. Pacific Railway Company, et al.—Gen. No. 88,047.

Notice is hereby given that whereas by the terms of a certain decree entered in the above entitled cause by said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of July, A. D. 1898, it was, among other things, provided that said cause should be and was thereby referred to Jeremiah Leaming, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery of said Court, with directions to take proof of the amount of debts and claims against the said defendant, the said Pacific Railway Company; and whereas it was also provided in the said decree as follows:

"And the court doth further order that the receiver shall publish a notice, requiring the creditors of the Pacific Railway Company, who have not appeared and heretofore proven their claims in this case, to present their claims to said Master, on or before the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1898; that he shall publish such notice ten (10) successive days in The Chicago Tribune, the Times-Herald, and the Chicago Chronicle, newspapers published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; and that any creditor who shall fail within said time to file his claim with the Master will be forever barred from participation in the fund which shall be realized from the payment by the stockholders of the amount found due and unpaid upon the shares of stock of said Pacific Railway Company."

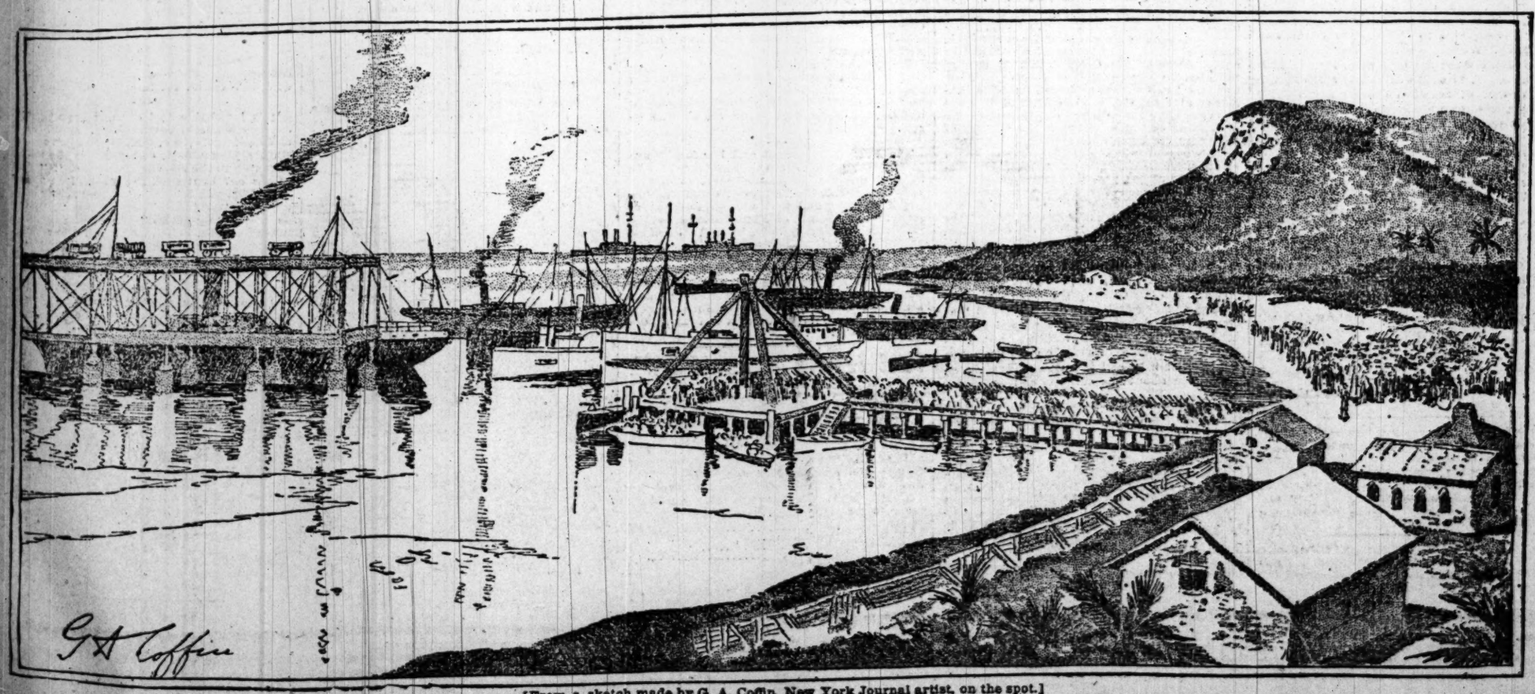
Now, therefore, the undersigned, as Receiver in said cause, hereby notifies all creditors of the said Pacific Railway Company who have not appeared and heretofore proven their claims in said cause to present and file their respective claims with the said Jeremiah Leaming, Master as aforesaid, at his office, Room 1412 Ashland Block, northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on or before the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1898. And the undersigned hereby further notifies all whom it may concern that any creditor who shall fail within said time to file his claim with said Master will be forever barred from participation in the fund which shall be realized from the payment by the stockholders of the said Pacific Railway Company, defendants, in the above entitled cause, of the amount found due and unpaid upon the shares of stock of said Pacific Railway Company.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Receiver.
[SEAL] By JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
Attest: WM. H. HENKLE, Secretary.
Chicago, Illinois, July first, 1898.
JAMES C. HUTCHINS,
Solicitor for Said Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 200 Illinois-st., Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1898.—Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, July 20, 1898, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing subsistence stores, as follows, free from all extra charges whatsoever, at such place in this city, and in such quantities as may be required from time to time by the undersigned during the month of August, 1898—viz.: Pork, bacon, pickled fish, canned fish, fruits, meats, soups, and vegetables; flour, hard bread, baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, salt, soaps, pickles, cigars, tobaccos, stationery, safety matches, and sundries. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office. O. M. SMITH, Major, C. S., U. S. Army, Purchasing Commissary.

WARRANTS NOS. 319 TO 440, BOTH INCLUSIVE, issued by the Sanitary District of Chicago against the tax levy of 1897, will be paid on or after July 15, 1898, at the Chicago Nat. Bank, and the interest on the same will cease on July 15, 1898.
F. M. BLOUNT,
Treas. Sanitary Dist. of Chicago.

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDING AT OUR BAIQUIRI BASE.



[From a sketch made by G. A. Coffin, New York Journal artist, on the spot.]

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.

BESIDE Chicago's gate "the eternal hunger sits" yearning for bigness and evermore for bigness, like the elastic and expansive frog of the fable, which set out to emulate the proportions of the ox. Chicago will not, like that ambitious batrachian, break in sunder with the endeavor, but may stretch its moral constitution injuriously unless it keeps within bounds. This year its census shows a population of 1,893,000, and it aims to start upon the new century with two millions.—New York Tribune.

New York exhibited a lively hunger for more bigness to keep out of Chicago's way, and proceeded to annex great neighboring cities, large islands, and whole counties, until now it claims twice the space included in Chicago.

THE Democrats of this county, in the resolutions adopted on Saturday, dwelt on the fact that John Humphrey, the faithful legislative friend of Mr. Yerkes, has been "triumphantly renominated by a Republican convention." That grievous error committed by the Seventh District legislative convention will be thrown in the teeth of the Republicans often between now and election day. But while Humphrey has been renominated he has not been and will not be reëlected. The anti-Allen law Republicans of his district will put a candidate in the field and will give him votes enough to elect him. Then the reproach cast on the party by the renomination of Humphrey will be wiped out.

ENGLAND sends a squadron of observation to Manila to help the German fleet inspect things as they are there at present. The most interesting object of survey to be found there consists of the scrap iron of Admiral Montejo's fleet, the greater part of it under water. Next to that in the flotilla which sent it there, still afloat and on free exhibition. Its greeting to both visitors will not be wanting in any point of naval politeness, and the Union Jack in particular will be saluted with all tokens of cordiality. The prospect that it will float in amity beside our own banner for a long time to come is just now particularly promising, and its neighborhood more than ever welcome. The two ensigns compare well in a single picture, as Germany, represented by her visiting flotilla, will no doubt admit.—Exchange.

The "inspectors," both German and British, will find before this month expires that the Philippine Islands are under the care and rule of General Merritt, garrisoned by 20,000 American soldiers, aided by ten American fighting ships under the victorious Dewey, and are entering upon a period of progress and prosperity such as they never experienced under Spanish rule. Everything is "coming our way," according to the inevitable decrees of manifest destiny. Uncle Sam is of full age, and is doing business on his own account, without asking the consent of any other power.

THE ALLEN LAW CONDEMNED.

In the mass of folly, dishonesty, and mendacity which makes up the platform of the Cook County Democrats, there is one creditable resolution. It is the declaration for "the prompt and unconditional repeal" of the Allen law, and the demand that "pending such repeal the City Council of Chicago pass no ordinance" under that law. This is a resolution which will meet with the approval of an enormous majority of the voters of this county, regardless of party.

The Republican county convention, being aware of that fact, anticipated the Democrats in the adoption of a resolution demanding the repeal of the offensive Allen law.

Chicagoans will attach more weight to this declaration of the Democratic convention if, when the Democratic legislative nominations are made a few days hence, the Democratic members of the Legislature who voted for the Allen law last year are refused renomination, and candidates are selected whose standing in the community will give assurance that they will vote to carry out the demands of the county convention. There can be no certainty as to the sincerity of the Democratic bosses who framed and put through the anti-Allen law resolution until those nominations are made and until it is ascertained whether Democratic Aldermen, especially those who took part in the convention, consider themselves bound by its action.

The Democrats are in a majority in the Council. Most of them are Yerkesites, and have been waiting impatiently for the introduction of extension ordinances in order that they might vote for them. The question is whether these Aldermen will obey the instructions of their party and notify Mr. Yerkes that they cannot do business with him any longer. If they do that, then the resolution of the county convention will have a most gratifying and unexpected effect.

The convention demands also—

The municipal ownership and control of all street railways, gas and electric lighting facilities, and all other natural monopolies which of right belong exclusively to the whole people.

This is an impracticable demand which is inserted in the platform for vote-catching purposes. Some of the local labor organizations have begun demanding municipal ownership, and the Debsites favor it. Therefore the Democratic politicians indorse it. They know, however, that it cannot be had.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

The armistice which has been in force since Sunday, the 3d inst., is at an end, and the final battle which will result in the capture of Santiago has begun. General Toral made two propositions. He requested, first, that he be allowed to march out with arms and colors, agreeing to surrender at a distance from the city; and, second, that he be allowed to take his army to Spain. Both these requests were refused. He was notified that unconditional surrender alone would be accepted. This he declined, and the battle began yesterday afternoon.

All this parleying was unquestionably a ruse to gain time, but time could be of no benefit to the Spaniards. The two armies are only about half a mile apart. General Shafter's army surrounds the city from the east, and his artillery commands Santiago from an elevated position. The fleet is off the mouth of the harbor, where it can fire over the hills into the city, and, if necessary, after it has demolished the outer fortifications, it can clear out the mines and go into the inner harbor, making the destruction of the city certain.

At this writing Santiago has not been captured, but its surrender or destruction is only a question of time, and short time at that. Unless Linares and Toral have some way of retreat open into the hills, where it might be difficult for Shafter to follow them immediately, the capture of their entire army is a certainty. It will not be many hours before the Stars and Stripes will be waving over the ancient capital, and southeastern Cuba will be in possession of our troops.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHAFTER.

Reinforcements should be poured in on General Shafter. The more men he has the easier will it be for him to invest Santiago so completely that not a single Spanish soldier can get away and join General Blanco at Havana. Last week's operations have cost the Americans 2,000 in killed and wounded. Perhaps a thousand men are not in good condition for active service on account of climatic reasons. Thus the number of General Shafter's effectives has been reduced considerably. The Spanish fleet having been obliterated, all that remains now is to deal with the Spanish armies. Shafter should have enough men to be able to move rapidly forward the moment Santiago falls and capture all the Spanish forces in the western and central part of the island before they are able to concentrate and make headway against him. In the meanwhile the Puerto Rican expedition should receive attention. The government has men enough to send an effective army there and at the same time give Shafter all the reinforcements he needs. The operations against Puerto Rico should not be put off till fall, as it has been intimated they will be. **The time to strike is now.**

STRIKING THE SPANISH COAST.

It is now certain that Commodore Watson's attacking fleet will sail for the coast of Spain. If Spain wants more war it shall have it, and in a shape that its most ignorant citizens can understand. Forward is the word! Forward to the Canaries, where Blake and Nelson whipped the Spaniards in years long gone. Forward to the Bay of Cadiz, the heights of Trafalgar, and the waves of the Mediterranean, where our kinsmen and ancestors did doughty deeds. Let Cadiz and Barcelona and the whole Spanish coast know and taste of the war that their nation has so wickedly provoked.

The fleet under Commodore Watson's command is one to make any seacoast tremble. Its flagship is the trim 19-knot cruiser Newark, carrying a dozen of the deadly 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Then there will be the Oregon and the Iowa, and a more formidable pair of fighting machines you might search the navies of the world in vain to find. The one has four 13-inch and the other four 12-inch rifles, besides eight 8-inch guns and any number of smaller rapid-fire machines. And are they equal to a long cruise? Inquire of the Oregon. Finally, there are the Yosemite, the Yankee, and the Dixie. The Spaniards along the Cuban coast can give some information as to whether these smaller vessels are hard hitters or not. As for coal, the fleet will be accompanied by three colliers, which will be ample to feed it until it can accept the hospitality of some Spanish coaling station.

The only Spanish vessels that could have given this fleet any trouble are destroyed in Santiago Bay. The second best outfit of the enemy is returning from a wild-goose chase. And what is left? The Cataluna is a fine ship, but it is still on the stocks. The Cardenal Cisneros and the Princesa de Asturias are laid up for repairs—a chronic condition of all Spanish warships. The old-fashioned iron Numancia is a mere tub, and, like all the rest, is out of repair. The Vitoria is a little weaker and in a little worse shape. The Pedro d'Aragon is not yet finished, and it is not likely that Commodore Watson will inconvenience himself waiting for it to be launched. He has a pressing engagement, and his visit will find the enemy prepared with nothing but a few small gunboats and ineffective torpedo craft.

The Spaniards are drawing down a terrible punishment upon their heads, and they have only themselves to blame. They wantonly provoked the war in the first place by their intolerable cruelties in Cuba and by blowing up the Maine. They stubbornly refused to give Cuba up and take their punishment peacefully. For reply they got Dewey's dreadful blow at Manila. They still obstinately refused to acknowledge the hopelessness of their contest and their crack fleet has been placed hors de combat in Santiago Bay. Shafter's army of invasion is in the act of dealing a crushing blow in Cuba. It is time that the Spanish people were made aware of their situation. They have been fed on a daily diet of lies. Watson's 13-inch guns will tell them the truth. Then there may be a great uprising against the government that has let the war come to such a stage, and for this, too, the government itself is to blame.

Bombarding Spanish cities is a terrible act of war, but it will be a merciful act in the long run. It may bring peace months sooner than otherwise, and save thousands of Spanish soldiers, and, what is more important, hundreds of American soldiers, from meeting death in battle. Whether the blow will be struck on Spain's Atlantic coast or against its Mediterranean cities matters little. In either case it will dispel the dream of the peasantry that Spain is winning battles daily and that the United States is on the point of surrender and the payment of a big indemnity. As long as the ignorant Spanish people cherish such foolish notions they will continue to send men and even a little money to keep up the war. It will be a rude awakening, but a salutary one. Besides, the expedition will give all western Europe some new and healthful ideas on American business methods.

Let the attacking squadron sail at once and carry the war into Spain. Let it sail into the Mediterranean, saluting the friendly flag at Gibraltar as it passes, and then make a new chapter in American naval history to stand by the side of that other Mediterranean chapter in which Decatur destroyed the Tripoli pirates. It may be the shortest road to peace.

TRUE TO ROTTEN MONEY.

The Cook County Democratic convention which met Saturday was not satisfied with a mere general reaffirmation of "the great and truly Democratic doctrines presented in the Democratic national platform of 1896." It declared—

Particularly in favor of the only monetary system that can restore permanent prosperity to the masses of the American people and deliver us from a disastrous and humiliating financial dependence upon European nations—the money of the constitution, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign government on earth.

To make assurance doubly sure that the delegates were committed unalterably to the nefarious scheme of debasing the money standard and violating contracts by retroactive legislation, the convention adopted another resolution declaring its "unswerving confidence in and allegiance to our distinguished leaders, William J. Bryan and John P. Altgeld." Bad measures are indorsed, and the bad men who advocate them. The chairman announced that "the Democracy of today, as that of the future, stands upon the platform of 1896, and the candidates who are seeking your support must stand upon the platform of Bryan."

The convention did not deign to attempt to state how "permanent prosperity can be restored to the masses of the American people" by a monetary system which would wipe out values to the amount of eight billions of dollars. The free coinage of silver at a false ratio, with its retroactive attachment, would scale down by nearly 60 per cent the purchasing power of the moneys of savings bank and commercial bank depositors, of the shareholders in building and loan associations, and of the beneficiaries of life insurance policies. Such a destruction of values cannot create either temporary or permanent prosperity.

To declare that it would create prosperity is such a self-evident absurdity that the Democratic convention and the men who addressed it abstained carefully from setting forth the inevitable consequences of free coinage and of making cheap silver dollars a legal tender retroactively in the settlement of gold standard debts. They think that those whom they call "the plain people," and whose rights they pretend they wish to uphold, will believe the Bryanite monetary system is a good system simply because the Bryanites say it is, and will not attempt to reason out the results of its adoption.

There is not a workingman in Chicago who will be a gainer by the proposed debasement of the currency and violation of contracts. Every one of them will be a loser even if not a savings bank depositor, for the purchasing power of wages will be cut down. The man who gets as many cheap silver dollars for a day's or week's work as he gets gold value dollars now will be able to buy less than half as much with them. And since the annihilation of values by retroactive free coinage legislation would breed a severe and long-continued panic, workingmen would be lucky if they got any work at all and received wages paid at a reduced rate in depreciated money.

That is the "permanent prosperity" which the Democratic Cook County convention offers the wageworkers of this city for whose votes it is appealing. If those wageworkers are such unadulterated fools as to be unable to understand yet what a curse cheap money would be to them, they will vote for the shabby list of candidates put in nomination on a dishonest platform day before yesterday. It may be, however, that they have more sense than the Bryanite politicians give them credit for.

SENATOR HOAR well says that Hawaii is "infinitesimal" when compared with the United States, and that "the population is not equal to one of our third-rate cities." Why then swell it up into a powerful State equal in representation in the Senate to each and every one of our States? Have we not now more than enough rotten boroughs?—N. Y. World.

Hawaii can belong to the United States without being admitted into the union as a State. New Mexico has not been admitted since it was acquired by the war with Mexico more than half a century ago. Hawaii can be well governed by a commission appointed by the President for 100 years or more, if it is deemed for the best. It is not necessary for any of our Territories conquered from Spain in this war to be admitted as States. They can all be better governed by commissions appointed by the President. Give them free government, good domestic protection, and peace, and they will flourish finely. This view applies to Cuba and Puerto Rico as well as to the Philippines. The duties received from imported foreign goods will defray all the expenses for protection and government this country may incur on their account.

A LONDON dispatch states that the European newspapers are urging Spain to sue for peace, and that the difficulty which stands in the way in Spain is the army, which is anxious to retrieve the failures of the navy. Well, this will suit the Americans. They don't want a peace until Puerto Rico is taken. It is a fine island of 5,000 square miles, and of between 800,000 and 900,000 inhabitants, occupying an important position in the Caribbean Sea. We need it as a station as well as a possession, and it will offset the cost of the war. Time should be given to send a fleet and troops enough there to take it and occupy it before we begin talking about peace.

THERE is no Spanish medicine that will stop that terrible cough of the Vesuvius.

IT seems to alarm a few penurious souls that the war is costing money. You can't carry on a war of liberation for five cents.

CHICAGO'S school census and the statement of Chicago's population, as computed by the directory man, have aroused the usual flow of diluted sarcasm from the envious outsiders.

WILL General Weyler kindly talk the rest of it into a phonograph?

IT will be a serious miscalculation if the war closes before those wire cutters shipped from New York reach Santiago.

RUN up an extra flag tomorrow. The Hawaiians will be waving Old Glory and burning gunpowder in honor of their admission into the family.

I SUGGESTED this Hawaiian annexation business, you will remember, several years ago.—B. Harrison.

ADMIRAL CERVERA is a high-minded and chivalrous gentleman. During his stay in this country he should be treated well and often.

THE young King Alfonso will soon be able to sail his entire navy in a washtub.

THE SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR.

A Clear Statement to a French Paper by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Late Ambassador at Paris.

Le Matin, June 26: [A summary of this same interview was reproduced the same afternoon by the Temps, the government organ]:

You ask: "Why is the United States forcing this war on Spain?" We here do not think it is. Personally, I am profoundly sorry for the war, and would most gladly have seen any honorable course taken by which we could have avoided it. I know well the many high-minded and charming traits of the Spanish people, have valued personal friends among them—even in the latest "war Cabinet"—and have hoped that the inevitable departure of the Spanish flag from the new world, which Spain discovered for us, might be delayed to another generation.

Position of the United States—Our Obligation to Cuba.

But we had reached an absolute "impasse." For three-quarters of a century our government was positively committed to the position that if Spain failed to govern Cuba the island must either govern itself or be governed by the United States—no other European nation being permitted to take Spain's place. Practically that made us for three-quarters of a century the ally of Spain against all comers as to her Cuban possessions, and so made us in one sense responsible for the nature of her government. Now, her government of the island grew steadily worse until it became intolerable. Cuba was taxed, and plundered, and misruled till it revolted. It was then defended so feebly that the first revolt lasted ten years, and was only kept under—not ended—by the bribery of venal insurgent leaders; while the second revolt, after spreading for three years, was barely held in check by the barbarous policy of desolating the country, destroying its industries, and starving its inhabitants.

Dereliction of Our Government.

No nation in Europe would permit a distant power to maintain for thirteen years such an inhuman and offensive nuisance directly on its shores. But the United States was, besides, driven to action by the necessity of its historic position. Having warned everybody else off, it was itself bound to interfere when somebody's interference was plainly demanded in the interests of civilization and humanity. If it did not interfere it was itself responsible for the iniquities perpetrated by the only power it would permit to rule there. This was not a situation created by Mr. McKinley. It was a situation created on the one hand by John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and the whole line of our governing statesmen from 1823 to this time, and on the other hand by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, who went steadily from bad to worse in spite of our appeals and the remonstrances and revolts of their people.

The President was most desirous of avoiding war and eager to believe every assurance from Spain that order would soon be restored. Meanwhile all information from the island showed that the disorders continued and the inhumanity and suffering increased. Then came the De Lome incident, which showed the Minister Spain had accredited to us scheming privately to mislead and blind us by pretended negotiations to restore the ruined commerce, and, in the same breath, uttering offensive slanders upon our Chief Magistrate.

Horrible Insult and Wrong of Spain.

Speedily following this came the blowing up of one of our great warships at the buoy in the harbor of Havana, where the Spanish authorities had moored it, and the loss of 250 lives of its crew. The circumstances left in the minds of the great majority of our people the moral conviction that the explosion was the work of Spanish agents, who, whether with or without official authority or even knowledge, did use explosives too elaborate and powerful to have been other than public property.

Americans Could No Longer Be Restrained.

From that moment it was beyond the power of any President, or Cabinet, or Congress to restrain the American people from war. Promises to do better if more time were given, belated efforts at organizing an autonomous Cuban government, proposals to listen to the Pope and suspend hostilities, diplomatic fence and parry, were all as useless as the idle wind against the stern resolve of a nation occupying a continent and numbering 75,000,000 of souls to "make an end of this," to be trifled with no longer, and to expel from the Western Hemisphere the flag under which such deeds were possible.

No Intention Then to Take Cuba for Ourselves.

There was not then the remotest thought in it of taking Cuba for ourselves. In fact, the acquisition of Cuba was considered a misfortune to be carefully shunned. On that point the American people have undergone a great change since the civil war. They wanted no more territory and they wanted no more war. They were the least anxious for territorial extension and the most resolutely peaceful of all the civilized nations of the globe. Even in declaring war Congress avowed the purpose to leave Cuba, after freeing it, to its own devices.

No Man Can Tell What May Happen.

But the sweep of war is like that of the whirlwind—no man can tell where it may reach. We have interfered to give Cuba a better government, and we therefore stand morally responsible to the civilized world for the character of its government. The present insurgents may be able to establish one that we can afford to be responsible for; but if not, our responsibility continues.

Meantime, since war is serious business and not a mere dress parade, we must strike and cripple Spain wherever we can. We have already struck her in the Philippines, and what we seize we shall certainly hold so long as it serves our purpose and so far as the responsibility incurred in destroying the existing government may carry us. We have also struck her in Puerto Rico, and the war will not end till we complete that conquest.

If all this threatens other interests or disturbs our European friends, the only possible answer is that we regret it as deeply as anybody can, but that we did not seek the war, and it is not to us that appeals should now be addressed to stop it. The only rational interference for European nations is an interference with their feeble neighbor in its blind fight against fate. The sooner Spain is stopped the less she will be damaged.

Cycle Collapse in England.

From the London Mail, June 25: Commercial circles in Birmingham are looking forward to a disastrous reaction from the cycle boom, which attained its zenith a year or two ago. Already the depreciation in capital invested in cycles and accessories within the last twelve months is estimated to represent at least £10,000,000 ($50,000,000). The workers have already had a foretaste of the impending collapse. During the heyday of the boom the Birmingham trade alone found employment for 14,000 or 15,000 men. Night shifts were in operation at most of the factories, and at one period of extreme pressure the hands toiled for sixteen hours at a stretch. The backwash of events has changed all that. Fully two-thirds of the 14,000 or 15,000 have had to be dismissed, and this number will receive a heavy addition if the anticipated crash comes. Coventry is also suffering, and in Nottingham the dismissals have been on a wholesale scale.

[This is a case where the supply has exceeded the demand. It does not mean that the people of Britain have ceased to ride bikes and returned to walking, but anybody who wants to ride on a bike has bought one if he can raise the money. Business is in about the same condition in this country.]

Steam Wagons on Common Roads.

London Engineering describes the recent trial of steam wagons to carry heavy loads on ordinary thoroughfares as encouraging, though the matter still requires much study and experiment. At one of the trials the loads carried by the different wagons varied from two to five tons, and the conditions of the test were that the vehicles should be able to go anywhere that similar ones drawn by horses could go. The test was moderately well sustained, and it was demonstrated there were no obstacles to the ultimate practical success of the employment of steam wagons on common roads, but that general improvement of the latter would have a good deal to do with it.—Ex.

THERE is just enough of the Spanish navy left to make one good meal for Commodore Watson.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

The tiny court of Darmstadt seems destined to maintain its reputation as a hotbed of scandal, which it has enjoyed since the ruler of Hesse was transformed into a Grand Duke by the first Napoleon, subsequently purchasing permission from the allied sovereigns to retain his title and his sovereignty by deserting the cause of the French Emperor who had befriended him.

For no sooner had the present Grand Duke and Grand Duchess taken up their residence at Darmstadt for the first time since their reconciliation, brought about with so much trouble and difficulty by their relatives, than not only the court, but also the entire city has been thrown into a state of excitement by a scandal almost identical with what is still known as the "Baron Kotze affair" at Berlin, although Baron Kotze has long since been proved innocent of any connection therewith.

As in that case, the scandal at Darmstadt is caused by a series of anonymous letters, manifestly written by some personage forming part of the court of Darmstadt, and possessed of an extraordinarily intimate and profound acquaintance with all the frailties, antecedents, and family skeletons of the various people connected therewith.

Even the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess have received a number of these anonymous communications, each revealing in a distorted and evil-minded way indiscretions of the other—indiscretions capable of misinterpretation.

The entire court is an uproar. Scarcely one personage thereof has escaped. Every one regards his or her neighbor, friend, or colleague with suspicion, and even downright aversion, and in spite of the efforts of the local police and of some of the cleverest members of the Berlin detective department, whose aid has been invoked by the Grand Duke, it is impossible to discover the anonymous writer of these letters, many of which are of the most appalling impropriety.

For three years past the matrimonial squabble of the present Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt have furnished a fruitful theme for the chronicler of the court scandals of the old world.

The late Grand Duke's disgraceful intrigue, secret marriage, and subsequent repudiation of Mme. Kalomine, now wife of the Russian envoy at Tangier, are too well known to need more than passing reference.

The grandfather of the present Grand Duke, as well as his brothers, were all notorious for their immorality, each of them carrying on intrigues with women of humble birth, connected in several cases with the stage, and which only in a few instances were tardily legitimized after a fashion by morganatic marriages.

Prince Alexander of Hesse, in fact, brother of the late Czarina of Russia, abused the hospitality of his brother-in-law, Emperor Alexander II., by abducting a young girl of Jewish parentage from one of the imperial schools in the Russian capital, whom he subsequently married, his children by this union being created Princes of Battenberg.

Let me add that this Prince Alexander of Hesse, and the late Czarina of Russia, were neither of them recognized by their father as his children until Princess Marie became the consort of the then Czarevitch.

Their father, the Grand Duke, openly declared that they were the issue of an intrigue between his wife, the Grand Duchess, and one of her chamberlains, and would not allow them to appear at court in consequence. In fact, Princess Marie of Hesse was treated as the Cinderella of the court of Darmstadt, and was never seen at any court entertainment, or even in the city of Darmstadt until she made her appearance there as the fiancée of the future Emperor of Russia.

It was because her younger brother, Prince Alexander, had shared her treatment from childhood that she induced her husband to invite him to take up his residence at St. Petersburg, and to make his home in Russia, where he was treated with the utmost kindness and distinction until he eloped with Sophia Hauke.

I could write pages more about this ridiculous little court of Darmstadt, the most poverty-stricken of any in Germany, the Grand Duke being to a great extent dependent, like his father before him, on the generosity of Queen Victoria.

I will only add, however, that in this country the rulers of Hesse are mainly known in connection with their disgraceful sale, at the close of the last century, of their subjects to the English government for use as soldiers to fight the Americans in the latter's war of independence.

The Queen of Italy has just presented to those of her ladies-in-waiting who have completed thirty years in her service a gold medal, oval in form, and which is to be worn attached by a bow of ribbon to the left shoulder as a decoration. On one side is a portrait of the Queen, and on the other the numerals XXX, and the name of the recipient. Around the medal are the mottoes, "Fedelta affettuosa" and "Amitizia riconescente."

This is the first feminine decoration that has been instituted in Italy. For while Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey have all of them orders conferred exclusively upon ladies, and of which, except in the case of Turkey, the principal royal or imperial lady in the land is the Grand Mistress, Great Britain having no less than four of these orders, Italy has never had anything of the kind until now.

After a long reign the familiar word "chic" has been dethroned in Paris by a simple English adjective, which has become popular on the banks of the Seine. It is the word "smart" which is being applied to every one and everything that is distinguished, brilliant, or dashing. In fact, the word is being served up "to all sorts of sauces," if I may be permitted the use of this French idiom.

Mention of the word "chic" naturally suggests the name of its most celebrated personification in times gone by—namely: the widowed Princess Pauline Metternich, who has been paying a brief visit to her ever beautiful friend, Countess de Pourtales, at Paris, where Mme. de Pourtales is known in society as "the Countess," just as if there were no other ladies in the French great world of the same rank.

Princess Metternich is now busy writing her reminiscences of the years which she spent as Ambassadress on the banks of the Seine, that is to say, a period extending from 1859 until the fall of the empire, and they are certain to be most interesting reading.

It was the Princess who in those days first introduced Wagner's music to the Parisians and it was in deference to her wishes that Napoleon gave orders for the production of "Tannhäuser" at the Opéra, where it was received with such hisses that it had to be withdrawn even before the completion of the performance.

Today the Parisians rave about Wagnerian music, and while staying in the French capital the other day the Princess had occasion to remark that French people had become even more Wagnerian than herself.

The French President and his family are now established for the summer at the famous château of Rambouillet, so closely associated with the history of royal and imperial France, and which he infinitely prefers to the Palace of Fontainbleau, which previous Presidents have been in the habit of using as their summer residence.

One of the features of the place is the dairy of Queen Marie Antoinette. In the ballroom one is still shown the table where King Charles X. signed his abdication in 1830, while the first Napoleon spent a memorable night at this château after his crushing defeat at Waterloo.

GIFTS FOR THE CHICAGO SOLDIERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, MRS. GEORGE M. MOULTON.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 28.—People are beginning to find out the needs of the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, both in and out of the State of Illinois. Mrs. Major Stuart and friends, Mrs. Major Dusenbery and friends, and others have done much for the regiment, but the following amounts came to me personally:

Mr. Joseph Beifeld	$50
Miss Ruth Whear	1
A friend	5
Miss Ida Ahlgrin	2
Colonel W. F. Purdy	10
A friend from Philadelphia	20

Mr. Joseph Beifeld and friends sent 500 suits underwear; drugs were received from Fuller & Fuller, Morrisson & Plummer, and Lord & Owen; notions from Lyon Brothers; stationery from W. B. Conkey and Shea Smith; 100 novels from W. P. Henneberry; newspapers from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the New York Herald; bandages from

I say, do you know how to catch a rabbit?

Nervous Stranger—"No, I don't."

Harmless Lunatic—"Well, you just get behind the hedge and make a noise like a turnip!"—Punch.

the Calumet Avenue club; quinine and hospital supplies from W. H. Gray; drugs from Eli Lilly, Indianapolis.

All these things have been divided equally among the men. Not an officer gets so much as a pin; they have to hustle for themselves. Everything goes to the 1,280 men in the regiment.

While all these good things have come to them, there is no reason why they should not have more. Surgeons, officers, and all agree that the more fresh vegetables they have while they can get them the better able they will be to work for and protect you who stay at home. It takes cash to buy vegetables. Watermelons are getting cheap. Lemons are away up, but limes will be in next week, and will soon be cheap.

The boys are not suffering; only a few sick ones, the rest well, happy, and contented. But I am telling the hard side of a soldier's life to poke up the selfish ones, that stay at home and do nothing, into a realization of their duty.

I wish every one of the 1,280 men had two pairs of pajamas, a medium-sized sponge, a meal of vegetables once a day, all the lemonade needed, and a dish of fruit once a day. They now have underwear enough. Each company is supplied with needles, thread, buttons, and scissors.

The boys begin building a reading-room today—something much needed. It will have long tables at which they can write, a place where we can have the Spanish classes, and for the use of our singing club; in fact, a place that will benefit every soldier in the regiment.

Every tent has a board floor, and as soon as the order can be filled each man will have his own bed, a tick made in the old style—sewed sides and ends, with an opening and fly that will keep the hay in place. Each company is building a booth for a kitchen, with shelves, tables, and seats for mess near by. The lumber firms here give all the cull lumber, and our boys do all the work. Yesterday they finished fixing up Regimental Hospital with a new floor and shelves. Mrs. Dodge, proprietress of the Windsor Hotel, fixed up the basement of the hotel—a room one block long by half a block wide—as a reading-room. It is supplied with magazines, newspapers, stationery, writing materials of all kinds, four cots for the convalescents, a large tank of ice water. It is for the use of the enlisted men exclusively; not an officer can go into it, except to look and envy the boys, for it is the nicest place in the town and is usually filled all day long.

To my positive knowledge Mrs. Dodge gave previous to pay day $25 worth of postage stamps to the soldiers stationed here. She has given our hospital sheets, pillowcases, towels, comforters, fruit, flowers, lemons, limes, jelly, fans, milk, sugar, and ice cream in quantity.

From letters received I judge the exchange is still bothering many of the mothers. I went in myself yesterday and called for lemonade. Three men were busy writing and perhaps a dozen were waiting to be served. I heard lemonade, pop, and beer called for. The glass of lemonade brought me was from the same as the men have. It was ice cold, and the good sour that leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth and quenches one's thirst. It is called for in large quantities and made fresh several times a day. Root beer and pop are largely called for. The Lieutenant in charge told me there was not a drop of whisky kept at the exchange. I wish there wasn't a drop of beer kept there, either, but am convinced that the thing is regulating itself. The first few weeks the men were suffering from the heat and required something cold to satisfy the thirst, and as there was nothing between hydrant water and beer they took the beer because it was ice cold. Now that there is a variety of ice cold drinks the call for beer comes only from the men that have always taken it and would take nothing else.

Elma G. Moulton.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This is a hat of white sewn straw by late Virot (Limited) company. The brim turns up all round. The hat is trimmed in front

WHITE STRAW HAT.

with a large bow of blue velvet, in which are set three black couteau feathers. On the left side is another bow of the same velvet.—New York Herald.

Marrying Age of Frenchmen.

The average marrying age of a Frenchman is 30 years.

FIRST REGIMENT GOES TO SANTIAGO

By Hedley A. Hall, Chaplain of the First Illinois Infantry.

Key West, Fla., July 5.—The armed tug Leyden swept past us at 9 o'clock this morning with the order "get under way at once." This was hailed with shouts of joy from the rigging and sides, which were black with the swarming figures of the boys, who are always ready to greet anything that comes alongside with barnyard cries. Our vessel is all commotion now. The long, lean looking torpedo boat Foote, with its low smokestacks, has just crossed our bow. Now we are under way, second in the long line of transports, heading for the opening. Five miles out the pilot leaves us and there we form for our ocean voyage. It is a glorious spectacle to see these large vessels in solemn column, the water breaking, foaming and white, at their bows, heading for the open ocean. When the pilot leaves us the men-of-war will surround and escort us to our destination, which now is Santiago de Cuba. The pilot is now ready to bid us godspeed, and by the time you read this we will be in a foreign land.

Many of the members of the First Regiment amused themselves on Sunday afternoon by bathing in the deep water, taking "headers" from the ship's side and doing some fancy swimming until the cry of "shark" made them scramble and grasp for every available object on which they could reach the vessel's side. The cry was not a false one, for a shark, the length of a man, made its appearance some distance off, but it was easily scared away by the dashing, plunging, and shouting of the swimmers as they returned to their bracing and salubrious bath and exercise.

Commodore Remey came on board at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon to give instructions to our Captain concerning our position during the trip to Cuban waters. In the evening we gathered at the stern and enjoyed an impromptu concert given by some of the enlisted men in Captain Dimmick's company.

We decorated our ships on the Fourth with all the bunting we could find. The men-of-war were glorious and flashing in the rising sun, with their gorgeous display of colors floating from one end of the ships to the other, while from each stern waved in graceful undulations a gigantic flag of the union; but not a sound of a tooting whistle spoke a happy response. At 11 o'clock the grinning cannon of the Commodore's ship, San Francisco, flashed in flame, roared, and hid the ship in rolling smoke clouds. This was quickly followed by the other ships and answered by the thundering roar of the monitors and the guns on the forts. In five minutes all was silent again, and as the smoke clouds lifted and thinned out they revealed, gradually, the hushed cannon, the gaunt, gray, grim outlines and savage angles, and the gayly fluttering flags. While we were at dinner we heard a grating and grinding alongside us and a man shouted to over the port side:

"Santiago is fallen and the fleet destroyed."

This was hailed by all the boys with shouts and a great tumult, which ran from ship to ship. Later we found that Sampson had destroyed the fleet, but Santiago was still in the hands of the Spaniards.

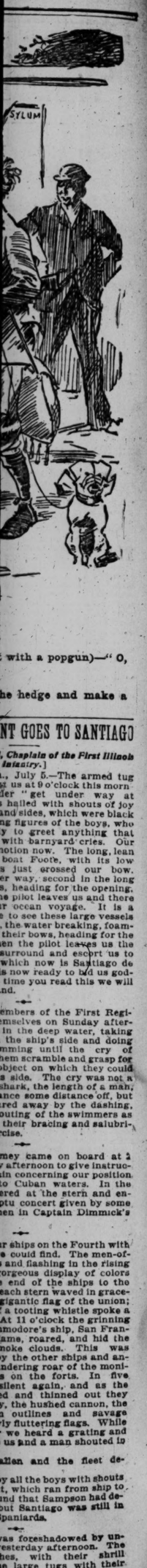
Our departure was foreshadowed by unusual excitement yesterday afternoon. The tiny steam launches, with their shrill whistles, up to the large tugs with their navy gray, and cannon mounted on bow and stern, dashed up and down among the war vessels at a high rate of speed. Some of the larger ones put out to sea and we watched them until the gray specks vanished in the distance. The second feature of the excitement was the arrival of five large transports, some filled with soldiers, others with artillery, mule trains, and horses. Two other transports came later and then we started with our escort for Santiago de Cuba.

It is laughable to hear our boys trying to use the nautical phraseology. Amid the excitement yesterday, while the tugs and boats were plying about, one fellow amid several dozen up in the rigging shouted out: "There comes our boat with the mail. Down-stairs with you, you lobsters." They speak of the ports as "windows" and going up on deck as going "up-stairs." In speaking of distances at sea, instead of using cable length, they talk of so many "blocks," as if they were still in the heart of old Chicago, in Madison or State street.

One of the finest sights here is during the gathering of the darkness, when the lights begin to grow out of the uncertain gloom, till soon the harbor glitters and gleams with the waving illumination from the calm port lights to the fierce flash of searchlights, which seem to cleave the night, and then are suddenly gone. Last night and this morning about 2 o'clock there were unusual displays of signals. At one moment strings of the red, then the white, electric signal lights would gleam for a moment from a ship's masts, and these would be repeated or answered from a dozen different directions. From the distance, at the entrance of the harbor, a flash would startle the darkness. This would be answered by another from some unseen ship, and then another and another, taken up last by the land, until the arch of heaven was full of these broadening, fanlike gleams flashing and crossing and trembling and paling and glowing their silent messages, answers, and commands.

Sunflower in Commerce.

The sunflower is cultivated in many European countries. In Russia the seeds are parched and eaten like peanuts in the United States. The oil is used for illuminating and often for culinary purposes.



TWO FIRES; LOSS $430,000

Guests of the Big Hotel St. Joseph Flee from Midnight Flames.

ONE DEAD BODY IS FOUND

Many Chicago People Are Numbered Among Those Who Escape.

LARGE STARCH PLANT BURNS

The Hotel St. Joseph, at St. Joseph, Mich., which was destroyed by fire at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was the scene of many narrow escapes as the frightened guests and employés fled before the sudden rush of midnight flame. The destruction was complete, and visitors at St. Joseph during the day, who had expected to dine at the hotel, found only the heap of ruins, in which a searching party was digging for any possible victims of the fire.

The loss on the building, which was owned by the Graham & Morton Transportation company of this city, was $130,000. The insurance carried was $17,500.

The finding of the charred and blackened trunk of a man's body amid the débris of the Hotel St. Joseph about noon confirmed the fears earlier expressed that the swift flames had entrapped some occupant of the building, perhaps several, and cut off escape. Nothing but the trunk was found, the head and hands being entirely gone. The man had evidently been half suffocated in the smoke, sought the main exit, and with its crash had been buried in the burning embers.

For several hours the body remained unidentified, but early in the evening an examination of articles found with it showed almost conclusively it was that of A. P. Baldwin of Logansport, Ind., an employé of the hotel. An inquest was called and adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The midnight flight of guests and servants from the big structure, which was consumed by the flames in less than a half hour, was accompanied by scenes of the utmost confusion and terror.

Guests Flee Half Clad.

Twenty minutes after the alarm of fire was sounded the entire roof was ablaze, and the flashing light revealed the naked or half-clad forms of men and women, who shrieked and struggled as they scrambled down the veranda steps or out of the lower windows.

Many had undertaken to don their clothing, but at the second hurried warning were shoved by main force out upon the lawn in their night garments. Bystanders hurriedly relieved the distress of hysterical, crouching women by offering coats, and in many cases sheets were brought to the rescue of the panic-stricken and half crazed refugees.

Among those who escaped from the burning pile were the following guests from Chicago:

George B. Masstick, Mrs. J. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Walton, William Mollier, Mrs. C. P. Leland and son, Mrs. G. P. Cory, Chester Masstick, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Felemeder, Ernest Fuller Jr., J. D. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hassler.

Other guests who escaped are:

Edward S. Nichols, Maywood. Mrs. F. W. Fort and child, Texas.
Oliver Westcott, Maywood. Miss Jerdem, Texas.
Mrs. Carnay, Paris. Miss Clara Haneisen, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Farmer, Paris. W. H. Burk, Logansport.
Mrs. Littlejohn, Paris.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and John Le Grange, Paris. William Streich and sister, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ellis, Quincy. Mrs. Farthing, New York City.

A call was made for tugs and ferries to transfer the people across the canal to comfortable quarters. Before they arrived at least one-third of the women had been taken across in rowboats.

An attempt was made while the fire was raging to get the St. Joseph fire engine across the river, but before means had been provided to get it over other buildings threatened were out of danger.

An alarm of fire was sounded in St. Joseph and the city department responded promptly, but its services were of no avail.

Captain Lloyd Clark of the United States Supply Station and his assistants, and Captain Will Stevens of the Life Saving Station and his crew, by watching the government buildings closely saved them from destruction.

A. W. Campbell of Lockport, N. Y., was the assistant business manager; T. Shane of the Great Northern Hotel of this city, steward; and James Ferguson, Racine, Wis., chief clerk. The remainder of the hotel force of employes consisted of seventy-five men and women.

Steward Gives the Alarm.

The first effective alarm was given by the steward, Mr. Shane, who slept on the second floor at the north end of the hotel in room No. 70. When he heard the crackling of burning timber and saw the flames and smoke he pressed the electric button and sent a bell-boy running through the corridors giving the alarm of fire.

Every possible means of transportation for crossing the river to the scene of the ruins was brought into service during the day, the hotel ferry Richmond carrying thousands. Visitors at the scene have raked the débris in search of relics. The large chimney stands to mark the location of the building, while masses of iron and other materials lie hot and smoldering around it.

The loss is estimated at $130,000, with insurance of $17,500, divided as follows:

Northwestern, Milwaukee	$ 2,500
Citizens' Insurance Co. of Hartford	2,000
Wisconsin Fire Insurance Co. of Milwaukee	2,000
American Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore	1,500
British Fire Insurance Co. of Edinburg	2,500
Concordia Insurance Co. of Milwaukee	2,000
Citizens' Insurance Co. of St. Louis	1,500
Citizens' Insurance Co. of Pittsburg	1,000
Capital Insurance Co. of Concordia, Mass.	1,000
Machinists' Insurance Co. of Boston	1,500
Total	$17,500

The hotel was 420 feet long and 60 wide, and had accommodations for 600 guests. It was equipped with electric lights, electric bells and rapid transit elevators. In the cold storage house two carloads of fresh supplies had just been placed.

The Hotel St. Joseph was built in 1889 by John O. Plank at a cost of $180,000. In this enterprise Benton Harbor citizens shared to the amount of $5,000, while St. Joseph's subscription was $25,000.

The Hotel St. Joseph enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best planned hotels in the United States. It was run three years under the management of John O. Plank, three years under Charles Young of Benton Harbor, one year under Miner & Colver of Chicago, and last year under H. G. Stone of Chicago. The hotel was refitted this year at a cost of $5,000 and C. M. Edick of Benton Harbor made its manager. It was practically owned by the Graham & Morton Transportation company, having been purchased by them under a mortgage in 1893.

James H. Ferguson, chief clerk of the Hotel St. Joseph, arrived here last night on the Graham & Morton steamship City of Milwaukee. J. T. Connett, C. B. Houser, and a number of minor employés of the hotel were also on board. All their personal effects were lost in the fire.

WESTERN STARCH MILLS BURN.

Big Hammond Factory Suffers a Loss of $300,000—Michael Schuetz Is Scorched.

Fire, which broke out at 7 o'clock yesterday morning as the night and day crews were shifting, destroyed the extensive works of the Western Starch association at West Hammond, Ind. One man was slightly scorched. Seven of the nine buildings comprising its plants were burned to the ground. Of the two buildings remaining one was an office and the other a drying building, neither containing stock of value. The loss is estimated at $300,000, announced by President M. M. Hirsh to be fully covered by insurance.

The plant, one of the few in the country to remain outside the trust toward consolidation, was among the largest starch producing concerns in existence. It had a capacity of fifty tons of starch daily, and from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn were ground daily in its mills. It carried 260 employés on its pay-rolls, which paid into the hands of Hammond working people about $2,000 a week. For six years, except for sixty days in 1897, when it was shut down in order to build to increase its output, the plant has not been idle days, nights, or Sundays, and one crew has relieved another and the machinery has never stopped.

The owners are the Stein-Hirsch company of Chicago and Hammond, with offices at 2597 Archer avenue, Chicago. M. M. Hirsh, 4428 Grand boulevard, Chicago, is President, and the heaviest stockholders are William and David Stein, the former of Chicago, the latter of Hammond.

The fire broke out in the gluten building, which contained the dry, gummy substance from the cornmeal. The cause is unknown, but as there was a small explosion it is generally laid to combustion. Although the buildings were substantial brick structures three and four stories high, the flames spread with such rapidity that the boys and girls coming on to work did not have time to seize the hats they had just taken off. The crews in the boiler-house started to draw the fire from the engines, but were driven from their posts when they had drawn the coals from one engine. The fire spread practically at will.

The plant was situated in the Village of West Hammond, and the Hammond fire company, three blocks away, was not called until 8:30 o'clock. The village company consisted of three hose carts. The pressure was supplied from the water mains common to the village and city, there being no engine. The pressure was inadequate from the first, and the addition of the hose companies from Hammond lessened it. The buildings saved were in the rear of the place where the fire started.

Michael Schuetz, a townsman, was overcome by the heat while making his way between two buildings and fell back into a heap of blazing embers. He was rescued somewhat burned by Captain Ed Bunde of the Hammond fire company and by Fireman Harry Drott.

Schuetz was taken to the Hammond Hospital and it is said tonight that he may not recover. The rescuers were both nearly overcome by smoke and heat and were removed from the scene.

Five Michigan Central cars loaded with starch and corn flour were burned on the sidetracks. Among the buildings destroyed was an elevator containing 50,000 bushels of corn. An effort was made to salvage, but without avail. In the storehouse were 40,000 cases of starch, and not a case was saved, though under cover of the streams of water a force of men dashed into the building.

The buildings burned were the gluten building, the grinding mill, the pulp mill, the boiler-house, the elevator, the packing and store house, and the box factory. The buildings burned steadily throughout the day and last night the sky was lighted up for a radius of a mile. The site was marked only by glowing rubbish.

It was the intention of the proprietors of the works to close them down today for repairs and enlargement, and not to open again for three months.

MASONIC TEMPLE FIRE SCARE.

Sun's Glitter Mistaken for Flames and Department Is Called Out—Theater-Goers Disturbed.

The glitter of the sun on the glass dome of the Masonic Temple convinced some one in the Western Union Building yesterday afternoon that the State street structure was on fire. A "still alarm" was sent in, and when the firemen rushed into the roof theater the crowd watching the performance was alarmed. The police, however, prevented a rush for the stairs. Charles Kelley, an elevator man, was badly cut by a falling fireman's axe.

POLICE FIGHT WITH A MADMAN.

Delirious from Sunstroke, John Kennedy Runs Through the Streets Without His Clothing.

Policemen from the Twenty-second Street Station had a desperate fight with a madman at Twenty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue last night.

John Kennedy, who had been under treatment for sunstroke at his home, 2429 Wentworth avenue, became crazed, and, breaking away from his attendants, dashed from the house and ran to Twenty-fourth street and Portland avenue. There he undressed and ran through the streets. A crowd followed him and an alarm was sent to the police station.

The patrol wagon, with Policemen McGraw and Harrigan, was sent out. Kennedy was chased several blocks and finally caught, but he fought the officers for some time before he was overpowered.

Kennedy is a laborer and was overcome by the heat several days ago while at work in southern Illinois.

MEN WHO WILL PROBABLY BE NOMINATED BY ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

M. F. DUNLAP OF JACKSONVILLE
[For State Treasurer.]

PROFESSOR PERRY O. STIVER OF FREEPORT.
[For State Superintendent of Public Instruction.]

TICKET ALL BUT NAMED.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO BE DEVOID OF CONTESTS.

Meets Tomorrow at Springfield in the Building Where the Republicans Assembled a Few Weeks Ago—M. F. Dunlap of Jacksonville Will Probably Be the Choice for Treasurer—Altgeld Will Be Present and Will Deliver an Address.

Springfield, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Democrats hold their State convention here on Tuesday. They will use the building out at the State fair grounds, already fitted up by the Republicans for a similar purpose. The only change in the hall will be in the matter of pictures of distinguished men. McKinley, Hobart, Tanner, and other Republicans will make way for Bryan, Altgeld, and Harrison. Mr. Bryan was to have been here, but he has been appointed a Colonel in the army and must of necessity forego the pleasure of meeting his brethren in Illinois. The convention will nominate candidates for State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and trustees (three in number) of the Illinois University at Champaign.

On Tuesday night the Howard O. Taylor faction of the Populists will meet in State convention and will ratify the action of the Democrats. It will be remembered that the Populists met here some weeks ago. The Taylor party withdrew from the convention, and a State ticket was nominated by the "middle-of-the-road" Populists.

Several Candidates for Treasurer.

There are several candidates for the Treasurership. The principal ones are M. F. Dunlap of Jacksonville and E. C. Pace of Ashley. Reddick Ridgely of Springfield had aspirations for the honor, but it is understood tonight his name will not be mentioned in the convention.

Mr. Dunlap is here, and has already opened his headquarters at the Leland. Owen F. Thompson and Congressman Hinrichsen came over from Jacksonville this afternoon and will look after Mr. Dunlap's interests. Mr. Dunlap's nomination may be accepted as a foregone conclusion.

The nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction probably will be Perry O. Stivers of Freeport. It was at first thought that David Felmley of Normal would be the nominee, but Mr. Felmley declined. Then Professor Clendenning of Cairo was virtually tendered the nomination. Professor Clendenning said he did not want it, and now it will go to Mr. Stivers, probably by acclamation. Mr. Stivers was for some years principal of the public schools at Freeport.

William Prentiss, formerly of the old "Bill Neece" Congressional district, but a latter-day Chicagoan, will be the temporary chairman of the convention. The chances are the temporary officers will be made permanent. Governor Altgeld is expected here, and Mayor Harrison as well. It is understood Governor Altgeld will make a speech, and that he has prepared himself for the occasion.

Trend of the Platform.

The platform to be adopted will be along the established lines of latter day Democracy. It will be for Bryan, "free silver," and Altgeld, and it will be bitterly denunciatory of the Republican State administration. The platform will take a hard shot at the Allen bill, and doubtless pledge the party to a repeal of this measure.

Some weeks ago a number of Democratic legislators, who voted for that measure, set themselves at work to see if they could not combat the convention in this particular. Few of the Democratic nominations for the Legislature have been made. These men thought if they could beat the resolutions in convention they could further their chances for renomination and reélection. But county after county went on record in convention against the Allen bill, instructing their delegates to the State convention to denounce it until these men realized the magnitude of the task before them, so they wisely gave up the battle.

The convention promises to be rather tame. There will be no contests worthy of note over the ticket or the platform. Interest centers on the selection of a new State Central committee. Under the law of the Democratic party, the committee chosen at this convention does not come into power until January of next year. The campaign will be managed by the present committee. The contest is between the friends of Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison. It exists more in the Chicago district than out in the State.

Few of the leading Democrats are here tonight, other than those above mentioned. James Branen of Sycamore, a member of the House, and George F. Brennan of Chicago came in tonight.

RYAN'S FRIENDS ARE ANGRY.

Many of Them Say They Will Not Support the Democratic Ticket.

Anti-administration Democrats are so displeased with the ticket nominated on Saturday that they predict its defeat by from 80,000 to 60,000 majority. Many of Timothy E. Ryan's friends on the West Side openly declared yesterday they would not support the nominees, and even the machine leaders, who are responsible for the nominations, are dissatisfied with the job. One of them said if they had it to do over there would be several changes in the ticket, and he predicted that the Central committee would probably have an opportunity to fill some vacancies. He intimated that John J. Brown and Jeremiah O'Rourke, nominees for Assessorships, and Charles D. Gastfield of the Board of Review would be forced to withdraw.

In order to placate John Powers Camelle Volruer, who was named for County Commissioner from the Nineteenth Ward, may have to stand aside. Mr. Powers says the ticket is weak, and so long as Volruer remains he will fight it. There is also much complaining against Emanuel Abrahams and other selections for County Commissionerships.

The gold Democratic organization has under consideration a proposition to put a full ticket in the field. This would afford the Ryanites a chance to help the Republicans. Their Central committee will probably meet in a few days and decide what course to pursue.

FEW ASPIRANTS FOR CONGRESS

Democratic Candidates for Nominations Are Not Numerous in Cook County Districts.

Democratic candidates for Congressional nominations are not numerous. The First District seems to have none at all. In the Second William Brennan is spoken of as the probable choice. If he will take it, L. E. McGann, it is said, can easily get the Third District nomination. Thomas Cusack will probably be nominated in the Fourth District. Edward T. Noonan and A. C. Durborow are contesting for the prize in the Fifth. In the Sixth District the Burke faction declares Emil Hoechster will be nominated. No one has been mentioned in the Seventh.

The City Hall faction will give its attention for the next three or four days to consideration of candidates for the Legislature. Under the platform adopted last Saturday none of the old Senators and Representatives who voted for the Allen bill can hope to be renominated.

PLAN TO FUSE IN WISCONSIN.

Democrats and Populists May Nominate a Common Ticket for the Fall Campaign.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—The Democrats and the Populists are trying to arrange a fusion for the fall campaign. The County committee of the Populists, which is dominated by Henry Smith and "Bob" Schilling, met this afternoon, and, although it took no formal action, it was practically decided to fuse with the Democrats. The probable basis will be an unequivocal indorsement of the Chicago platform. Many of the Democrats are opposed to this, however, and there may be a hitch in the arrangements. The Populists will probably hold the State convention of their party at the same time as the Democratic State convention, so that fusion can be easily arranged. A committee was appointed to at once begin the work for the fall campaign.

SONS OF CHICAGO'S EXCURSION.

Party of Old Settlers and Natives of the City Visits Milwaukee by Steamer.

The second annual excursion to Milwaukee was made yesterday by the Sons of Chicago on the big excursion boat Christopher Columbus. The party included a great number of the city's old settlers. At the dock in Milwaukee the excursionists were met by the Sons of Milwaukee, who gave them a cordial welcome. Among others in the party were:

Philip Jackson, John S. Burke, Fernando Jones, Charles E. Kotz, John F. Stony, Charles Gross, Edward Tague, Alex Beaubein, Charles S. Petrie, Jacob Schnur, William Dollard, Louis Hass, A. J. Thaler, Charles Gekler, William Einbecker, C. S. Periolat, Alexander H. Revell, Henry E. Brandt, George Ludwig, Isaac Homer, Henry Clybourn, John T. Rafferty, Emil Balerie, Paul Dasso, E. J. Madden, W. F. Sheridan, Charles A. Lang, Martin Best, J. L. Veit, F. W. Harvey, Henry Herbert, Henry Russell, Henry Jampolis, Harry Hall, J. J. Webber.

The Sons of Chicago received their charter of incorporation March 4, 1892.

ENJOYS RESPITE FROM HEAT.

Maximum Temperature in Chicago Yesterday Was 66 Degrees—Cool Wave Covers Entire Country.

Chicago was an ideal summer resort yesterday. The cool breeze from the northeast made it the most comfortably habitable city of the United States. The same pleasant weather is promised by the officials at the weather bureau as far ahead as their forecasting eyes can see. Today at least will continue cool and clear.

Not a trace of the weather usually allotted to cities during the summer months was at hand, and the Sunday crowds enjoyed themselves as though they had been far in the country, at the mountain resorts, or at the seaside, and with all the increased advantages of a city. The boulevards and parkways were filled with bicycles and vehicles, while gay parties gathered in picnic groups in the parks.

New York was warmer, with a temperature of 68°, and at Philadelphia the mercury went to 70°. The cool wave, however, extended all over the country. Chicago registered its official maximum at 66°.

Best cabinet size platinum photos, 15 in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

CITY FATHERS ARE TIRED

TALK OF ADJOURNING THE COUNCIL FOR THE SUMMER.

Aldermen Want to Take a Few Weeks' Recreation Away from Home, but Some of Them Lack Funds and Are Anxious to Act Speedily on Franchise Ordinances—Mayor May Name New Members of the Board of Education Tonight.

Some of the Aldermen yesterday discussed the question of adjourning the City Council this evening for the summer vacation, and the matter will be further considered today. The Aldermen are willing enough to take their annual vacation, but they are waiting for some possible work the street railway companies may have for them to do. Most of them are anxious to get hold of a little ready cash to make their summer trips enjoyable. Aldermanic business has not been especially profitable recently, and the more improvident members of the Council, if they should take their vacations now, would be forced to remain in town for lack of the money unecessary for a sojourn in any other place.

For some time the City Hall has been filled with rumors that the street railway companies intended to present their extension ordinances before vacation, and the Council has refused to adjourn in the hope that these stories were true. The Aldermen have had a hint that it would be well not to be in a hurry to adjourn, and that is the reason Alderman Mathis's resolution, offered two weeks ago, adjourning for the summer tomorrow evening was promptly and overwhelmingly voted down.

Aldermen Tired of Waiting.

The Aldermen, however, have tired of these rumors and would probably adjourn out of sheer impatience were it not that there is now pending in committee an ordinance granting a fifty-year franchise, covering a proposed line of street cars in St. Clair, Ohio, and other North Side streets, which looks more like ready money than anything which has come up in the Council for some time. This ordinance will undoubtedly be reported out in a week and if it comes up for passage it is possible the Aldermen will be able to take more extended vacations than they otherwise would, barring of course the chance of the extension ordinances for the trunk lines coming in.

Mayor Harrison will probably name the nine new members of the Board of Education this evening. Were the Council to adjourn for the summer before he had made the appointments he could not name the men until it had assembled again the fall. The Mayor is keeping his own counsel remarkably well as regards the men he means to appoint, largely because he is not certain even now exactly who they will be.

Effect of Andrews Episode.

He has had a great deal of trouble in securing the kind of people he is after, as, since the episode of trying to elect E. Benjamin Andrews Superintendent of Schools, men with any reputation for independence hesitate about accepting the appointments, as they fear the public would regard them as taking office under a pledge they must vote as the Mayor wants when they have gone in. Mr. Harrison denies any such thing is the case, but the recent resignation of Otto Gresham, because he was not willing to vote for Mr. Andrews, has left a bad impression in the public mind.

It is settled, however, that Dr. Harper and Mrs. Hull will be appointed, and A. S. Trude can be if he wants the place. It is pretty well decided the Mayor will name a representative of the trades unions for the board, and it is probable he will select William C. Hollister. Joseph Downey, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, a Republican, is also strongly talked of to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Halle. The other four appointments will have to be decided on today. The Mayor has also some members of the Library board to name, but there is not the same hurry about them as there is about the Board of Education.

PICNIC OF ARAPAHOES CLUB.

Hundreds of Members and Guests Attend the Annual Outing at Burlington Park.

The members and guests of the Arapahoes club, to the number of 800, attended a picnic at Burlington Park yesterday. A train of fifteen cars, carrying the crowd, left the Union Depot at 9:50 o'clock. The return trip was made in the evening. The program included dancing, games, races, and the singing of patriotic songs. The following committee was in charge of the affair:

John S. Cooper, George P. Gilman, P. O'Connor, John C. Schubert, John D. Shea, J. J. Dunn, Captain Hayes, William Buckley, Daniel J. Burke, John L. Burke, William Russell, John McGovern, Thomas Fitzgerald, William Lyman, John Powers, John T. Connerry.

The annual picnic of the Chicago lodges of the United League of America was held at Ogden's Grove in the afternoon and last evening. During the afternoon an address of welcome was made by Henry Schultz.

A picnic was held at Creighton Park under the auspices of the Polish Democratic organization of the Ninth Ward, one of the largest political clubs of the city.

TRAIN RUNS DOWN A CYCLIST.

Scot Moore Fatally Injured While Riding Across the Rock Island Tracks.

Scot Moore, 26 years old, 6714 West Lafayette street, while crossing the Rock Island tracks at Sixty-fifth street on his bicycle, was struck by a north-bound suburban train and fatally injured. He was conveyed to the Englewood Union Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Moore is a single man and resided with his parents. It is supposed he thought he had time to cross before the train.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

WILL FORM A NEW COURT.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW SOON TO GO INTO EFFECT.

Judge Grosscup About to Organize a Separate Tribunal to Adjudicate Cases Brought Under Statute Passed by Congress in June—He Considers It Lenient to Honest Debtors and Hard Upon the Dishonest—Referees and Trustees to Be Appointed.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States District Court will enter soon upon the creation of a court of bankruptcy in accordance with the provision of the new national bankrupt law, passed by Congress in June. Among his first acts of preparation must be the appointment of one or more officials to be known as referees, who practically will have judicial power, though their acts will be subject to his review. When bankrupt cases are brought into court trustees for the individual estates also will have to be appointed.

The court will not be put into immediate operation, however, for it is stipulated in the act of Congress that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed for four months after the passage of the law. Petitions for voluntary bankruptcy, which it is expected will be fewer in number than those of the former class, can be filed a month after the passage of the law. It is not expected that the new court will begin business until after the summer vacation.

The machinery of the law is complicated, and for Illinois the measure contains many features which never have been included in State legislation dealing with the question of insolvency. Illinois never has had a bankrupt statute, all assignments and similar processes having been made under a general insolvency law.

In the opinion of Judge Grosscup the new law is more lenient to honest debtors and harder upon dishonest ones than the existing State law. Under the Illinois insolvency law, he explains, if a man fails and is able to pay only 75 cents on the dollar, in the event that he ever secures property afterwards he is liable for the remaining 25 cents on the dollar. Business-men have declared that under such a law no man could ever get on his feet once he went down in honest bankruptcy. The new law grants a court discharge in bankruptcy when a settlement has been concluded and all property divided pro rata among the creditors.

Judge Grosscup has given it as his opinion that bankrupts of the past can avail themselves of the provisions of the new law to secure a discharge by application for voluntary bankruptcy, the surrender of what property they may have, or the presentation of proof that they have none. On the other hand, men who dishonestly have saved property to the loss of their creditors, he says, cannot avail themselves of the protective features of the new law and are exposed to the attack of persons they may have defrauded through a petition to force them into involuntary bankruptcy.

Under the law no person will be declared insolvent, according to Judge Grosscup's interpretation, when it is found that a conservative estimate of his property holdings gives a valuation in excess of his indebtedness. The fact that he is not able to meet an obligation at the proper time will not force him into bankruptcy. This feature of the law is declared to be its greatest contrast to previous legislation—State and national.

A petition for voluntary bankruptcy can be made to secure relief from inevitable failure, and the conditions under which it may be done are favorable to allowing the bankrupt to resume business.

Judge Grosscup has not yet decided when his appointments will be made.

FULL OF PRAISE FOR M'KINLEY.

Notable Sermon on the War by Archbishop Ireland at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—The observance of the President's proclamation of thanksgiving for victory and prayer for peace, which began in the Jewish synagogues in this city yesterday, was generally observed throughout the Northwest today, all denominations—Protestant and Catholic alike—giving heed to the request of the nation's chief.

Archbishop Ireland, whose intimate acquaintance with and friendship for the President, as well as the leading position filled by him a few weeks ago in the attempt of the Pope to mediate between the belligerents, has given him great prominence in all things connected with the war, chose the war and this proclamation by the President as the theme for a sermon at the cathedral today. In the course of his sermon he said in part:

"God's power and will are above armies and navies, and on him far more than on armies and navies nations depend. Let us praise and thank God. He blesses us in the war our armies wage today. Victory follows victory; the starry banner waves triumphant in Cuba and the far-distant Philippines. Small have been the sacrifices demanded as the price of victories. Wondrously great is the result of our victories. A new America has risen up. A new era has dawned in our history. America, as never before, is conscious of her power; the nations of the earth as never before understand her power. The child of a century is a giantess, whose arms reach beyond her own vast continent across distant oceans. God indeed has blessed her.

"The ideals of America are in God's designs the ideals of all humanity. And America triumphs that popular liberty may triumph and a new order of things spring up for all humanity. This is why greatness comes to her, and greatness yet will come to her beyond all that human vision today is able to see. She will grow into this new stature as by the laws of nature, and God's hand will be with her then as it is now, guarding her in her true mission and preserving for her sake and that of the world her priceless liberty.

"The chieftain of America prays for peace and bids the people pray for peace; magnanimous McKinley, worthy chieftain of a great people. Victory should tempt to further warfare a selfish, an ambitious ruler. Our President pauses when victory is gained, for the honor of the nation is saved, the purposes of the war are secured, and continued warfare is but the play of pride and end of brutal power.

"This is to McKinley's honor. He courted peace before war; he did all he could to avert war, to secure by peace all the beneficent results which war would bring. War coming, as the loyal servant of the republic, he waged it with vigor, with skill. When its purposes are served his heart speaks out its first love—peace. This is noble, generous, magnanimous.

"May God, then, we pray, so dispose minds and hearts in Spain and in America that no more of our brother men, Spaniards or Americans, be slain; that no more hearts of mothers and wives be wrung in anguish. Father of men, grant us peace."

AT THE DOWN-TOWN THEATERS.

"Shenandoah" Still at McVicker's and "Old Glory" and Vaudeville at Hopkins'.

Attractions for the Week.

Coliseum Gardens—Pain's "Cuba."
Hopkins'—Continuous vaudeville and drama.
McVicker's—"Shenandoah."
Masonic Temple Roof Theater—Vaudeville.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.

"Shenandoah" is still the bill at McVicker's. The war play is nearing the end of its run.

At Hopkins' "Old Glory" is continued this week. Professor Leonidas' trained cats and dogs and Sydney Grant and Miss Norton head the vaudeville bill.

Truly Shattuck, Williams and Walker, and Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards head the bill at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater this week.

Jennie Yeamans and a burlesque company are the attractions at Sam T. Jack's.

Pain's "Cuba" Spectacle.

"The Battle of Santiago" is given in connection with Pain's "Cuba," at the Coliseum Gardens. A number of new designs and devices in pyrotechny are employed in the battle scenes. A new specialty bill is announced this week.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 10.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair weather, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Georgia and Alabama—Showers and thunderstorms, northeasterly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair weather, northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers, light, variable winds.

Western Texas and New Mexico—Fair in northern portions, showers in southern portions, variable winds.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair weather, easterly winds, becoming southerly.

Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia—Fair, north to northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair, warmer, light easterly winds, becoming southerly.

Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair weather, warmer, light variable winds, becoming southerly.

Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

North and South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska—Fair weather, warmer, light southerly winds.

Colorado—Probably showers, warmer, southerly winds.

Wyoming and Montana—Fair weather, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 10, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.98	72	94	E.	.20	Fair
Albany	30.02	66	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.08	58	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.88	72	94	N.	.01	Fair
Amarillo	29.66	74	94	N.E.	.01	Fair
Battleford	29.76	50	62	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.02	70	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.06	62	66	N.E.	....	Fair
Boston	30.06	62	68	N.	....	Fair
Cairo	29.96	74	90	S.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.64	50	60	S.	....	Cl'dy
Charlotte	29.90	74	90	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.86	74	90	S.	.08	Clear
Chicago	30.14	66	66	E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.00	74	78	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.06	64	68	W.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.12	74	78	S.	....	Clear
Denver	30.02	72	88	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.16	70	82	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.10	62	66	E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.04	76	92	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.12	68	76	N.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.10	62	76	N.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.92	78	88	N.E.	....	Cl'dy
Edmonton	29.74	52	68	W.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.80	80	86	....	.84	Cl'dy
Grand Haven	30.14	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.16	62	66	N.	....	Clear
Havre	29.70	54	68	....	....	Clear
Helena	29.90	58	86	....	....	Clear
Huron	30.06	66	76	W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.10	72	78	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.82	80	90	S.	....	Cl'dy
Kansas City	29.74	74	86	S.	....	Clear
Lander	29.98	80	94	W.	....	Fair
Little Rock	29.96	80	94	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.14	62	66	E.	....	Cl'dy
Memphis	30.00	76	92	W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.90	52	64	N.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.98	54	66	W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	29.78	90	92	....	.20	Fair
Montreal	30.02	62	66	W.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.98	74	92	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.84	82	92	....	....	Clear
New York City	30.04	68	74	N.	....	Clear
Norfolk	29.96	70	80	N.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.04	76	90	S.	....	Fair
Omaha	30.10	70	84	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.02	66	70	W.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.90	84	90	....	.20	Fair
Parkersburg	30.00	72	84	S.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	29.98	70	74	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.10	66	70	S.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.84	70	88	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.74	54	66	....	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.92	74	78	S.W.	.06	Fair
St. Louis	30.10	70	84	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.10	62	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.94	72	92	W.	....	Cl'dy
Ste. Marie	30.00	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill	30.12	70	76	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo	30.08	72	76	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.88	76	92	S.	....	Clear
Washington	30.00	70	84	N.	....	Clear
White River	30.14	60	60	E.	....	Clear
Williston	29.66	52	68	....	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.04	70	78	S.	....	Cl'dy

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Carlson, Frank O., 35; 2392 Bloomingdale-av., July 9.
Carlson, Marie C., 32; 543 W. Erie-st., July 8.
Cooper, Joseph, 50; 4750 Marshfield-av., July 8.
Coster, Angelina, 44; 3258 Cottage Grove-av., July 10.
Dealin, Annie Inman, 10; 208 W. Congress-st., July 9.
Fiedler, Henry, 35; 509 Roscoe-st., July 8.
Heartigan, John, 29; 1967 Carroll-av., July 8.
Strickhoff, Henry, 52; St. Elizabeth Hospital, July 8.
Slama, Franciska, 16; 77 Bunker-st., July 9.
Woldeck, Arnold, 39; 6 Lavitt-st., July 9.
Werner, Charles, 37; 837 47th-st., July 8.
Zelibor, John, 49; 477 W. 13th-st., July 9.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—James J. Adams, July 9. Funeral from his mother's residence, 832 Walnut-st., Tuesday, July 12, 9:30 a. m., to St. Matthew's Church, thence by C., M. & St. P. train to Calvary Cemetery.

ARNOLD—July 9, 1898, Helen Irwin Arnold, dearly beloved daughter of William J. and Jennie D. Arnold, aged 16 mo. 29 days. Funeral Monday 10:30 a. m. from residence of parents, 1128 Columbia-av., Rogers Park.

BELL—Alexander Bell, aged 77 years. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. G. Ross, 3231 Wabash-

PEACE NOT FAR AWAY.

BUYERS OF SECURITIES SEE AN END TO HOSTILITIES.

Jobbers Report More than the Average Summer Activity—Crop Statistics In Today — General Sentiment That This Is to Be a Banner Year in Production—Volume of Trade Will Be Larger than for Many Years—Bright Prospects Ahead for Business.

One of the chief considerations in the financial situation during the week has been the feeling that the naval victory before Santiago will insure a speedy return to conditions of peace. Security markets have responded to rumors of peace negotiations and undoubtedly will show substantial rallies if it is demonstrated that there has been a satisfactory basis for these rumors. Domestic industrial and financial conditions, aside from the existing state of war, are in the main favorable. The "crop killers" have been abroad in the land, but still there is a general sentiment that this is to be a banner year in the production of everything raised on farms. There is considerable question as to the range of prices which will be finally established, but the effect of low values will be offset by generous production. Bank clearings indicate that the volume of trade in this country this year will be greater than ever before. The number of failures reported is decreasing and the passage of a uniform bankruptcy law will enable a great number of unfortunates to get on their feet once more. At this time the security market, while not particularly active, has a solid foundation. There never was more money in the country. We have sold to other countries products in excess of our purchases from them to the extent of $600,000,000. Gold has been produced and imported in large quantities and the government is borrowing millions of dollars on bonds, which will cost the banks so small a premium that they can well afford to issue circulation against them. The question is not one of money but one of confidence, and confidence seems to be returning.

One of the principal factors contributing to the revival of industry and commerce has been the removal, for a time at least, of the doubts and uncertainties as to the integrity of the money standard. This return to confidence has been supplemented by a large wheat crop and a rise in the value of that cereal. The crop of last season has contributed enormously to the wonderful record made by our export trade, and the creation of a trade balance in our favor without precedent in our history. So far as the export trade is concerned, the billion dollar mark was passed twelve months ago, at the close of the fiscal year 1897. The close of the fiscal year 1898 finds the country beyond the twelve hundred million mark, thus surpassing the greatest previous year by almost $200,000,000.

Exchange rules steady, with business at a minimum. There is now little doubt that the new taxes will have the effect of killing off altogether a great deal of exchange business—namely: that which concerns itself with the exchanging of bills and speculation for small sums. New York banks would have heretofore been accustomed to work at a small margin between the buying and selling price can do so no longer, as this margin has to be increased in order to provide for the stamp. Exchange brokers feel, perhaps, most acutely of all the altered condition. The amount of the tax is just twice the amount of the commission that has heretofore provided for their wants. In the shuffle, therefore, the commission is the first thing to get lost. Bankers can stand the tax, as they simply exact it from the buyer. It is argued that the tax on exchange will work against prices in farm products, as this is essentially a surplus country, which the price generally is controlled by prices realized on the surplus. In competition with Russia, for example, the American grain will have to carry this burden, while the Russian grain will escape.

Jobbers Are All Cheerful.

Wholesale lines continue to experience all activity which has so far marked the summer and early fall trade. It is doubtful if this has ever been exceeded in volume. In every way the present is an exceptional year. During all former seasons there has been a period of midsummer dullness. It has come with the hot weather and has remained an indefinite length of time, with many of the industries closed for want of orders. This summer there is a surprising absence of these conditions. Orders continue to pour into all wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns are working to the limit of facilities in an attempt to meet the requirements of the trade.

The all absorbing topic in many of the lines has been the subject of the war revenue bill. There are but few of the industries not affected, those least feeling the burden of the new revenue raising measure being the heavier manufacturing lines. This interest, however, is more because of the actual going into effect of the measure than because any of its provisions have not been previously discussed or not fully understood.

Iron and steel as yet fail to show any great activity. The Iron Age says:

"It is too early yet to gauge the effect which the recent developments in Cuba may have upon the iron trade. In the West the war as a factor in the demand has been completely overshadowed by the favorable conditions affecting the agricultural interests. In the East the struggle has undoubtedly checked enterprise. Hardly a desire to take hold of the rehabilitation of Cuba's industries are even now coming out in the shape of inquiries for material to rebuild the destroyed haciendas. While that may become an interesting phase of the situation in the near future, the main reliance of our iron and steel makers must be the expansion in the demand in our country. That alone can fill shops with work and prevent a relapse into the wild scramble for business. The West continues its reports of constant activity, particularly in those branches whose principal customers are the farmers. In the pig-iron trade an unsettled state of affairs still exists, but it looks as though some large buyers on the Atlantic seaboard have taken hold, following the example of Western founders. In the Chicago district there has been more activity in steel rails and in wire rods. The reports relating to the rush at the plate mills continue. A leading Pittsburg interest has taken the order for extended delivery for all the material for four boats to be built at the Newport News yard, and negotiations are pending for a block of 11,000 tons for steel cars. From both the East and the West comes more encouraging news in regard to the prospect for the shops producing structural material."

A prominent dry goods journal insists that the effect of the war on business has been favorable. It sums up the situation as follows:

"The direct effect of the war on the clothing and kindred businesses has not been detrimental; on the contrary, it has been beneficial. Millions of dollars have been expended by the government for clothing for its troops and navy, thereby directly stimulating the manufacturer of woolen fabrics and the business of those clothing manufacturers who have received the contracts from the government. Besides this, the millions upon millions of dollars which the government has expended and is expending for war supplies naturally increases the circulation of money through the employment of thousands of operatives and mechanics of all kinds, whose wages must eventually find their way through the ordinary channels of trade into the hands of the retailers, jobbers, manufacturers, and farmers; for every man who has left his daily avocation to go into the field in the service of his country an idle man has been given work. Consequently, the earnings of the nation have not been diminished but rather increased, when the additional force necessary to cope with the demands for government supplies are taken into consideration. While we hear complaints in some quarters of the country that the war has wofully interfered with the business of the retail clothier, these cases when sifted to the bottom are found to have no foundation in fact. Business has been backward in some sections of the country this spring, not because of the war, but because of the unusually unseasonable weather of the last sixty days."

Crop Damage the Consideration.

Crop damage was the consideration in all the grain markets during last week and the prospects are that crop damage and weather reports will be the influences for some little time to come. Local traders have been rather incredulous until recently as to any serious damage to winter wheat. There has been a change in the tone of recent advices, and the government report today will probably give a basis for forecasting a liberal yield. So far any damage reports from the Northwest have been disregarded and the outlook in that direction is for a good crop. The Southern and Southwestern reports have been of damage by rains and rust and of the failure for some obscure reason in many cases of heads of grain to develop. There have been a number of chinch bug reports, but an insect scare and wet harvest reports do not go well together. The trade will scarcely accept estimates of a larger crop than in 1891. The arrival of new wheat even in small quantities has had a depressing effect. It must be remembered that intermediate supplies are depleted to an unusual extent, and even if the harvest is ahead of an average season it will be some time before anything but the sentimental effect of new wheat will be felt. Wet weather retarded the forward movement of the new crop and many sections report that farmers are stacking their wheat. This would mean a further delay in the marketing of the new crop of at least four to six weeks. In the meantime the visible supply of wheat is the smallest on record. Country buyers report that farmers are not willing to accept present values and that country millers are bidding better than Chicago values for wheat. It seems now an assured certainty that stocks of wheat at the principal centers of accumulation will not show any material increase until the spring wheat crop commences to move. It looks as if speculation had driven values too low and that all the depressing influences of immediate application had been discounted. The position in Europe is much the same as in America. An abundant crop is assured, but previous estimates of yield have been somewhat reduced. If European reserves are to be established from the present crop then the import requirements will be fully up to the average of recent years.

The domestic situation has been relatively stronger than the foreign and this has special application to cash wheat. A much more satisfactory disposition has been made of the domestic end of the Leiter cash wheat holdings than of the Leiter wheat in and in transit for Europe. The domestic holdings have been cut down at a remarkable rate and at prices which have been steadily advanced without much reference as to the action of futures. The unsold local supplies of contract wheat do not represent more than about 150,000 bu of No. 1 Northern. This looks like a pitifully small stock on which to base a speculative trade of millions of bushels, particularly as the receipts of new wheat at St. Louis, the first market to receive new grain in quantities, have been disappointingly small.

Foreign Prices Not Satisfactory.

Considerable wheat has been sold abroad, but the prices have been far from satisfactory and the foreign markets have been weakened by apprehension of liquidation of speculative and cash holdings as a sequel to the Leiter deal. The Leiter operations should soon cease to be an important factor in the grain markets of the world. The French and Italian duties have been restored according to the new conventional rates and there will be no further uncertainty on this score. On a market made by weather and crop damage reports prices have got to extreme figures. The outlook three weeks ago was for the greatest crop on record, and it is difficult to maintain perfection. If will be some time before crop figures will be able to convince the general trade that there is anything approaching a winter wheat crop failure.

The crop damage reports with reference to oats and corn have been fully as bad as those in wheat, but there has been a continuous bull tip in July and an extensive business in changing which has served to take the edge off the market. The volume of trade is not particularly large and the workings of the war tax do not promise to increase it. In corn the situation West seems to be pitted against the situation East. The country is not offering much corn, but on the other hand the Eastern demand until recently was extremely slack and freight rates to Buffalo have gone down to the lowest point on record. Even when large sales for shipment are made, as during last week, the tendency is to look for some consideration other than a satisfactory demand.

In provisions the cash demand on domestic account has been sufficiently active to give the market a strong undertone. There has been but little talk of yellow fever and packers have been disposed to support the market. So long as the cash demand is sufficient to take the entire production of prominent packing concerns short sellers do not get much comfort out of the situation. The feature during the last two weeks has been the narrowing down of the premium of lard over ribs. During the last few days lard has done better on an advance in Liverpool and suggestions of a European demand.

The price range for the week on grain and provisions was as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed July 1.	Price range last week.	Closed day.	Satur-July10.	Closed 1897.
July	76⅝	71@79	77¼	76⅞	69⅝
September	70⅜	67⅛@71	68¼	65¾	66⅝

CORN.

July	32¾	31⅝@ 32¾	32	32	26¼
September	33	32⅛@ 33⅜	32⅝	32½	26½

OATS.

July	21⅞	21⅛@ 23	22	22⅜	17⅜
September	20⅜	19⅝@ 20⅝	20¾	20¾	18⅝

MESS PORK.

July	9.42½	9.37½@ 9.90	9.77½	7.45	
September	9.67½	9.60 @10.10	9.92½	7.50	

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

July	5.30	5.32½@ 5.52½	5.50	3.95	
September	5.45	5.32½@ 5.60	5.52½	4.00	

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

July	5.27½	5.22½@ 5.60	5.55	4.37½	
September	5.42½	@ 5.65	5.57½	4.40	

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week, as compared with the corresponding week the last year:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
Articles.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Flour, brls	46,447	42,436	39,604	39,630
Wheat, bu	11,364	30,100	182,900	139,632
Corn, bu	1,890,075	2,119,559	1,984,522	1,302,681
Oats, bu	1,274,400	2,107,883	952,035	1,511,227
Rye, bu	23,800	28,950	64,555	154,140
Barley, bu	76,500	13,010	9,804	5,000
T. seed, lbs	64,850	107,450	47,762	109,067
C. seed, lbs	33,050	1,500	.....	4,360
O. seeds, lbs	30,000	86,592	42,500	66,439
F. seeds, bu	5,650	56,170	38,720	51,000
B. corn, lbs	166,300	12,100	73,870	192,321
C. m'ts, lbs	4,590,634	4,337,637	16,841,254	18,386,136
Ch.m'ts, c's	90	74	12,005	1,049
D. beef, lbs	1,458,782	1,476,600	22,329,058	22,689,767
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	195	319
Beef, brls	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Pork, brls	.....	.....	2,410	5,709
Lard, lbs	1,484,120	1,208,000	3,369,105	7,781,986
Cheese, lbs	1,966,100	2,172,208	833,133	744,468
Butter, lbs	6,554,600	7,482,477	5,381,578	6,209,590
Eggs, cases	50,114	50,947	19,383	24,549
Potatoes, bu	103,089	94,129	8,070	9,000
D. hogs, No.	.....	.....	348	36
L. hogs, No.	125,507	109,066	24,137	24,266
Cattle, No.	40,844	45,406	14,750	15,149
Sheep, No.	60,842	59,746	3,094	4,702
Hides, lbs	1,779,281	1,822,920	1,884,161	2,358,268
Wool, lbs	1,540,077	2,972,247	1,366,388	1,516,122
Coal, tons	100,107	87,164	7,046	10,639
Lumber, M	48,340	38,944	13,055	11,373
Shingles, M	5,419	6,945	2,000	2,268
Salt, brls	64,872	55,761	32,680	26,145
Hay, tons	3,414	3,604	248	335

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	1,364,000	2,667,000	1,837,497
Previous week	567,644	2,363,407	1,876,703
Same week 1897	1,746,584	2,779,724	2,722,744
Primary shipments	970,123	2,423,711	1,528,699
Previous week	649,542	2,085,989	1,266,687
Same week 1897	1,068,189	2,113,192	2,042,747
Eastern clearances	1,507,173	1,612,548	1,141,880
Previous week	2,231,488	1,286,727	644,597
Same week 1897	932,390	2,843,606	1,049,922

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$46000 Atch adj 4s ..... 103¼@103¾
24000 do gen 4s 94@94⅛
5000 A-NW 1st 92½
20000 B-O con 5s 2d inc 1988 112
5000 do 1st Pkbrg 5s 116½
1000 B&In El 1st tr co ctf 93
10000 CNJ gen 5s 112¾
20000 do reg 5s 101½
9000 C-O gen 4½s ..... 88¾@89
5000 do con 5s 114⅝
5000 CBQ Neb ex 4s 99½
1000 CI-L ref 6s 103
20000 CRI-P gen 4s ..... 103¼@⅜
3000 D-RG imp 5s 91⅝
1000 ETV-G con 5s 109¼
2000 Erie gen lien 3-4s 73⅜
16000 do 4s prior bonds ..... 81@¾
10000 FtW-DC 1st 5s 75
1000 Ful El 1st 49
2000 GH-H 1st 5s 92
45000 GB-W deb B 5s 10
5000 HE-W T 5s ..... 91@¾
7000 Ill C 4s 1953 103
14000 Is C 1st 5s 101¼
3000 KC-P 1st 75
45000 KCF-G 1st 5s ..... 68¼@70¾
1000 L-W B con 101
2000 MetStRR gen 5s 114
8000 Mex Nt 1st 4s 67½
13000 MK-T 1st 4s 89¾
11000 do 2d 64
10000 do of Tex 5s ..... 82¼@83
22000 MP cons ..... 103¼@104
3000 M-O Mon div 5s 100
5000 NYCLS col tr 95
2000 NYO-W con 5s 106¼
15000 N-WRR con 4s ..... 81⅝@81¾
18000 NP gen lien ..... 63@¾
10000 do prior lien 4s 98
10000 NRR of Cal 5s ..... 102@¾
1000 ORR-N 4s 99¾
8000 OSL inc B col tr 58
3000 Pac C 1st 5s 103
15000 P-W 1st 4s ..... 88@¾
5000 Rdg Co gen 4s ..... 82⅝@83
22000 StL-IM gen 5s 97
31000 StL-SF 4s ..... 105⅝@106
3000 do tr 5s 100
2000 do gen 5s ..... 77⅝@78
65000 SA-AP 4s 95
10000 SV-NE 4s 80
10000 So P NM 1st 106
1000 So RR 1st 5s 95¾
10000 SR-T inc 15¾
5000 TP 1st 5s ..... 105¾@106
55000 TP 2d inc ..... 40¼@¾
7000 UE 1st 6s tr co ctfs 92¼
25000 UP 4s 96⅞
514000 UPD-G 1st tr co ctfs ..... 63¾@65¼
6000 US 4s reg 110½
1907 ..... 110½
6000 do 4s coup 110½
1907 ..... 110¾
31000 do 4s coup 1925 ..... 112¼

POTATOES FIRM AND DEMAND GOOD.

Receipts of Red Raspberries Light and Prices Steady.

New potatoes were much firmer on South Water street. They were quoted at 75@80c for Newport Triumphs, 75@76c for Early Ohios on track, and $2.25@2.50 for barrel stock. Receipts were light and there was a good demand. Receipts of red raspberries were lighter by 4,000 cases, and the price stood firm at 80@90c per case. Black raspberries were more plentiful. A supply of Georgia peaches and watermelons came in early. The melons were quoted at $1.50@2.00 in car lots, according to size, and on wagon from $15.00 to $18.00 a hundred. The fruit was uneven in size. Eggs were firmer, at 10¼c, loss off.

The following are quotations from wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 16c; firsts, 14½@15c; seconds, 13½@14c. Dairies: Extras, 13c; firsts, 11½c; seconds, 11c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7c; Young Americas, 7⅝@8¼c; twins, 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 10½c.

Game—Jackanipes, $1.60@1.75 per doz; golden plover, $1.60@1.75 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, common to good, $3.00@3.25 per brl; choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl; fancy, $4.00@4.50 per brl; bananas, $1.25@1.75 per bunch; cherries, California, 75c@$1.25 per 10-lb box; cantaloupe, $2.50@3.00 per brl; peaches, 40@50c per 4-basket crate; lemons, California, $3.00@4.00 per box; Messina, $5.50@6.00 per box; oranges, California, seedlings, $2.25@2.40; Mediterranean sweets, $2.00@2.25 per box; pineapples, Puerto Rico, $5.00@6.00 per doz; strawberries, Michigan, 16-qt cases, 40@60c; Racines, 40c@$1.00; black raspberries, 60@65c per case; red raspberries, 80@90c per crate; blackberries, 60c per 24-qt case; gooseberries, 30@50c per 16-qt case; watermelons, $3.50@4.00 per doz; plums, 60@85c per 24-qt case.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Ottawa, 75@85c per 2-doz case; Racine, 25@35c per doz; fresh green beans, 50@75c per box; home grown, $1.00 per bu and a half bag; wax beans, $1.00@1.25 per bag; green peas, home grown, 75c per bag; beets, home grown, 40@50c per brl; cabbage, new, Illinois, 75c@$1.00 per large crate; St. Louis, small crates, 75c per crate; cauliflower, home grown, 50@75c per crate; carrots, 15c per doz; cucumbers, St. Louis, 40@60c per crate; home grown, 20@25c per doz; pieplant, home grown, 40@60c; Kentucky sweet corn, 40@60c per bu box; Illinois corn, 50@75c per crate; onions, $2.15 per sack; turnips, new, 30@40c per bu; tomatoes, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Illinois, 30@35c per 4 basket crate; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

Potatoes—Old Burbanks, 40@50c; new, $2.25@2.35 per brl, 75@80c per bu; navy beans and hand picked peas, $1.00.

PRODUCE, EAST, WEST, AND NORTH.

Closing Quotations at New York, St. Louis, and Minneapolis.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Flour—Receipts, 9,235 brls; exports, 2,240 brls; sales, 4,000 pkgs; quiet but steadily held. Corn meal—Dull; yellow Western, 76c. Barley malt—Quiet; Western, 58@60c.

Wheat—Receipts, 22,200 bu; exports, 150,255 bu; spot, steady; No. 2 red, 91c, f. o. b. afloat. Options opened easier and were sold down on the Michigan State report and favorable spring wheat news, but finally rallied on a scare of shorts and closed unchanged to ⅛c lower; No. 2 red, July, 84¾c, closed 84¾c; September, 73¼c, closed 73¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 106,275 bu; exports, 4,056 bu. Spot, steady; No. 2, 37¾c. Options opened easy from the effects of disappointing cables and fair weather news, but later rallied with wheat. Closed unchanged. July, 35¾@36⅛c, closed 36¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 123,100 bu; exports, 385 bu. Spot, quiet; No. 2, 27½c; No. 2 white, 28½c. Options dull and featureless, closing unchanged.

Hops—Dull; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 3@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@18c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@18c.

Wool—Dull; fleece, 17@23c; Texas, 13@15c.

Cheese—Dull; large white, 6¾@7c; small white, 7¼c; large colored, 6¾@7c; small colored, 7¼c.

Tallow—Firm; city, 3 3-16c; country, 3¼@3⅜c, as to quality.

Rye—Steady; fair to extra, 51¼@54½c; Japan, 51¼@52c.

Molasses—Dull but steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c.

Sugar—Raw—Dull; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; refined, steady; mold A, 5¼c; standard A, 5¼c; confectioners' A, 5¼c; cutloaf, 5¾c; crushed, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5¼c; cubes, 5¼c.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 70c bid; track, 71@71½c; July, 71½c, asked; September, 66@66⅞c; December, 67⅜@67¾c; No. 2 hard, 77@78c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 31½c bid; July, 31¼c; September, 31¼ @31⅜c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 22c asked; track, 23@23½c; July, 23c asked; September, 20½c. No. 2 white, 26@27c. Rye—Strong, 44c. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.00. Pork—Easy; standard mess, $9.75. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $5.22½; choice, $5.32½. Lead—Firm; $3.90 bid. Spelter—Nominal; $4.40.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9.—Wheat futures were dull with the market on Saturday and moderately inclined to sell lower, although the tendency on new crop deliveries was firmer. They opened at 68¾c and closed at that price after a range from 67⅞@68¾@68¾c; July held without change; receipts here and Duluth, 1,000 cars of No. 1 Northern wheat advanced 1c, to 88c. Millers have no alternative except to pay the price, because stocks are in strong hands. Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Bran—Unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grains and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Exchange: Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red Western winter, 6s 9d; No. 1 red Northern spring, 6s 8¾d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed new, 3s 1½d; futures quiet; July, 3s 1¾d; September, 3s 2¾d; October, 3s 3¾d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 9s 9d. Hops at London (Pacific coast), dull, 2@4s. Beef dull; extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 68s. Pork dull; prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut firm, 53s. Bacon firm, 37s; short ribs, 30s; long clear middles, light, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 31s 6d. Shoulders, square firm, 28s 6d. Lard, prime Western, in tierces, 27s 9d. Cheese dull; American finest white and colored, 35s 6d. Tallow, prime city dull, 18s 6d.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 4 [holiday]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday, July 5	10,573	628	18,972	10,393
Wednesday, July 6	11,294	1,407	20,580	12,975
Thursday, July 7	8,943	549	23,663	12,761
Friday, July 8	6,666	263	19,181	11,227
Saturday, July 9	700	.....	22,000	1,500
Totals	36,666	2,947	104,396	43,856
Previous week	50,182	3,043	175,501	72,207
Cor. week 1897	45,818	3,367	106,752	66,174
Cor. week 1896	43,915	2,232	110,746	49,054
Shipments—				
Monday, July 4 [holiday]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday, July 5	3,033	259	5,410	113
Wednesday, July 6	2,704	318	3,995	803
Thursday, July 7	4,104	98	5,803	596
Friday, July 8	6,000	163	9,000	915
Saturday, July 9	500	.....	4,000	500
Totals	14,350	838	23,207	2,921
Previous week	17,465	1,031	28,061	3,498
Cor. week 1897	15,265	134	22,547	6,069
Cor. week 1896	8,550	40	42,768	1,504

Cattle—The market closed easy at about 10c advance over the previous week. Beef steers sold at $4.00@5.35, bulk at $4.70@5.00, against $4.65@4.90 last week, $4.20@4.65 a year ago, and $3.90@4.25 two years ago. Cows and heifers, $2.30@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75.

Estimated receipts Monday, 18,000 cattle, 38,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep. For the week receipts are estimated at 48,000 cattle, 140,000 hogs, 55,000 sheep.

Hogs—Prices were about 5c lower, some sales showing more decline, while some packers' droves were only 2@5c lower. The late market was active and the close was strong, with practically all sold. Heavy hogs sold at $3.80@4.02½, largely at $3.90@3.97½; mixed and butchers' $3.75@3.97½; light, $3.70@3.92½, mostly at $3.87½@3.90. There was a good healthy tone to the trade.

Sheep—The market was steady. Heavy export wethers, $4.25@4.50; light, handy wethers and yearlings, $5.00@5.25; heavy, fat ewes, $3.75@4.00; light and medium ewes in fair flesh, $4.00@4.25; thin ewes, $3.00@3.25; good to choice light fat lambs, $5.25@5.50; medium, $4.25@5.00; heavy lambs, $5.00@5.25; light and thin lambs, $4.00@4.25; good to choice spring lambs, $5.75@6.25; fair to good, $5.00@5.75; Western sheep, $4.25@4.75; Texas fed sheep, $4.50@4.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 874; no trading; feeling steady; exports, 949 cattle, 142 sheep, and 1,870 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 123; veals barely steady; buttermilks unchanged; veals, $4.00@5.50; buttermilks, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,623; prime sheep in fair demand, others dull; good lambs firm, other grades slow but steady; sheep, $2.37½@4.80; lambs, $5.00@6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 636; nominally steady at $4.00@4.40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 150, including 100 Texans; natives strong and Texans steady; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.30; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.30@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.70; Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market 5@10c lower; Yorkers, $3.75@3.90; packers, $3.80@3.90; butchers, $3.90@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.85; lambs, $4.00@6.15.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market firm; native beef steers, $4.10@4.56; Western steers, $4.00@4.65; Texas steers, $3.75@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.80. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market 10c lower; heavy, $3.75@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.80; light, $3.72½@3.82½, bulk of sales, $3.75@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.90@4.80; do Westerns, $3.70@4.40; common, $3.25@4.25; lambs, $4.50@6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market 5@10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.90; heavies, $3.80@3.95; packers, $3.60@3.90; mixed, $3.60@3.90; lights, $3.50@3.70; yorkers, $3.65@3.70; pigs, $3.00@3.50. Sheep—No market.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

JACKFISH, Ont.—Cleared—Neshoto, Ashland, light.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Cleared—D. L. Filer, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Miami. Down—Toledo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Carnegie, Stevens, J. B. Ketcham.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Lagonda, J. W. Moore, Craftsman. Cleared—Coal—McWilliams, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Anderson, Minnesota, Wallula, Britannic. Cleared—Tasmania, Milwaukee; Peck, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Specular, Watson. Cleared—Choctaw, Devereux, Cleveland; Christie, Sonsmith, Toledo.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Austin, Butcher Boy, Maruba, Magna, Kearsarge. Cleared—Merrimac, Iron Age, Manitou, Niko, Escanaba; Typo, Kelton, Tice, Manistee.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Barge India, Lightguard, J. Duncan, Colonial, Macy, Berlin, Manola, Volunteer. Cleared—Coal—Rappahannock, Duluth, Oregon, Lake Linden; Denver, Milwaukee, Light—Edwards, Duluth; Volunteer, Cheboygan. Down—Wilhelm and barges.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR, Minn.—Arrived—Kirby, Hartnell, Neilson, Whitworth, King and consorts, Northwind, Ketchum, Osdes, Majestic, Corsair, Farrington, Lycoming, Yakima. Departed—Superior City, Manola, Tampa, Hope, Two Harbors, Light, Orinoco, Buffalo, grain; Abyssinia, Athens, Nicholas, Crescent City, Sam Mitchell, Hesper, Marina, Yale, Lake Erie, ore; Richmond, Lake Erie, lumber; Delaware, Nicol, Buffalo, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Milwaukee, 11 last night; James Lockwood, 9:30 a. m.; Pinafarorn, 7:30; Cambria, 9:50; Vail, Beattie, 10; Inland, 11; Hadley, noon; Joys, 1:30 p. m.; George Gould, 4:30; Manitou, 5:30; Owego, 6:50. Down—Whitney and consort, 11 last night; Neosho, 3:30 a. m.; Wolf, 5:10; Brazil, 5:20; St. Lawrence, 5:30; Davidson, 5:40; Story and consort, 7; Sibley and consort, 8:30; Monomonee, 9:30; Moore, 9:40; Germania and consort, 10; Wyoming, 10:50; Helena, 11; Elfin-Mere, 12:10 p. m.; Ralph, Harold, 1:30; Lutzen, 2; Ketchum, 2:30; Northwind, 4; Cadore, 6. Departed—C. C. Barnes, Chicago. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

Up—Steamers Mary Boyce, 7; Syracuse, 7:30. Down—Iron Duke and consort, 6:30; Leland and consorts, 8. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Fayette Brown, Chieftain, 11 last night; Maitland, midnight; Siemens, Thomas, Black Rock, 3 a. m.; Forbes, McLachlan, 3:30; Republic, 8; Tempest, Homer, 8:10; Corsica, Cargo, 8:20; Cuba, 8:30; Frontenac, 10:30; Colin Campbell, Oak Leaf, 11:30; Manitoba, 1 p. m.; Wade, 2; Andaste, Colgate, 3; Iowa, 4; Ariel, 5; Ira Chaffee, Italia, Elphicker, 10:30 last night; Matoa, Malta, Lansing, La Salle, 1 a. m.; Schoolcraft, Nestor, Rourke, Dudley, 3:30; Minnesota, 8; Ed Smith, Jenness, Goshawk, Fillmore, 10:20; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 11; Iroquois, 11:30; Northland, Harvey Brown, 12:30 p. m.; Portsmouth, 2; Curby, whalebacks, Two Wallaces, 2:30; Selwyn Eddy, 4; Amazonas, Crete, 4:20.

Up—Steamers John Smry, Johnson, Shrigley, Business, Northwest, Pontiac, 7:50; Continental, Holland, 8:30. Down—Benton, Bissell, Ogarita, 7; Castalia, 8:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Merida, Craig, Moonlight, 10 last night; Curry, 1:20 a. m.; Griffin, 1:40; Corsica, 3:30; Venezuela, Desmond and consorts, Wells and consorts, 3:40; Clermont, Hope, 5:40; Vulcan, Tempest and consort, 5:50; Bartlett and consort, 6:20; Seattle, 7; Adams, 7:10; Donaldson, 7:40; Pathfinder, 8; Toledo, 2. Down—Bibian, 3:30; Mecosta, 8:50; Thompson, Mott, 9; Nebraska, 9:40; Ed Smith No. 2, 9:50; Stimson and barge, Empire City, 10:20; Sawyer and consorts, Roby, Recker, 11:50; Chill, noon; St. Paul steel, Scranton, 12:20 p. m.; Shenandoah, Chattanooga, 12:30; Revell, 1; Ford River, Manitou, 2; Corsican, Yukon, 2:10; Lloyd Porter and consorts, Runnells, 3:20; Havana, Checotah, 4:20; Fairbairn, Corliss, Wilson, 4:30; Hayward and consorts, 4:40; Cormorant and consorts, 4:50; Mohawk, 5:30; Robert Mills, 6; Parks Foster, 6:20; Seneca, 8; Nipigon, Melbourne, 9; Haskell, 9:30; Avon, 9:50; Moorham, 10; Grastwick (steel), 10:20; Pridgeon, 11:10; Johnson, Helvetia, 11:50; Corolla, noon; H. A. Tuttle and consort, 12:10 p. m.; Folsom and consorts, Charles Lockwood, 2:30; Masaba, Manda, 3:30; Pioneer, 5; Nimick, Antrim, 7:20; Starrucca, Fulton, Krupp, 7:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—O. E. Parks, Manistee; J. L. Hurd, Fayliette; Bay, R. Mott, Menominee. Down—E. Blake, Frankfort; E. B. Maxwell, Stampede, Manistique; G. M. Filer, Masonville; B. Barnes, Waukegan; Resumption, Ford River; Orinoco, Cheboygan; Fayette, Point Epaufette; L. Pahlow, Delta, Van's Harbor; W. J. Carter, Ludington; J. Phillips, Pine Lake; Chas. Horn, Manistique; Evaline, Garth; S. O. Neff, Menominee; M. A. McGregor, Bayfield. Coal—B. Whitaker, F. D. Nixon, Erie; C. S. Parnell, Buffalo. Mdse.—J. Owen, Fairport; Lackawanna, Ramapo, Buffalo; Grecian, Depot Harbor. Light—Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Milwaukee. Cleared—Grant, Vi

THE HORSES

R AND FAST RACING
HINGTON PARK.

Is Heard Regarding
unning of the Thor-
ut the Blame Is Hard
ck of Western Racers
er at the Track—Three
Are Down for Decision
Present Week.

One day of the Washing-
meeting have passed and
more of sport is to come.
class of racing promises to
meeting grows older. The
rtunate in the matter of
s been superb throughout.
n spoiled the sport in the
dance has been excellent
ht to be no ground for the
the track on Saturday, that
s to be taken out of the
remainder of the meeting.
club has been paying $600
a great deal of the time
required only $400 seems
ction to this story. The
e betting in has been
all, but in other respects
ome up to all expectations.
receding meeting has the
only 60 fast.
much complaint about
ng all through the meet-
s find trouble in designat-
ual cases which appeared
lishment. Although few
ning, the successful horses
come from among the
es—those, in other words,
ave a good chance. The
s winning after being
sums have also been
few, the most nota-
being that of Dave
1, and now Dave Waldo
m the track as the result
wing on Saturday. The
had not Dave Waldo been
y the day he did win in
ime he would not now be
s inconsistency being little
t shown by some other

aldo's Racing.

e is no evidence of any one
in-and-out running of
esitate to believe there is
do's running on the Lake-
racks was as true to form
e for that of any horse to
only goes to show that a
y horse is always likely to
ntion to him and leave his
suspicion if he performs
re. There has been much
he race that got Dave
ole. It was first on the
. Hurly Burly, with six
at to her credit, was the
e Waldo, with six furlongs
e second choice. At the
race Waldo carried 113
time he carried 103, so it
run even faster, but he
t the time of the winner
ly 1:14½. This seemed
ce to many that Dave
red with, but on the other
ose who call attention to
e Waldo and Hurly Burly
e the early pace, and, as
hink that the two killed
o them the comparatively
inner is by no means con-
f fraud. A feature that
first. Dave Waldo, how-
e has really slighted
t close company to Waldo
in the first part of the
only a head away from
finish, while the two fa-
ack.
in-and-out running at
Clinton C. Riley, the vet-
id: "It has been my ob-
ere are more heartaches
as over the performances
hington Park than any
hen I learned this spring
Park was to reopen I had
ity to see whether former
o be repeated. They cer
and almost everybody is
untrue horses are run
w, I don't believe any
The fact is that at the
meeting the pick of all
West come together, with
last, and then these so-
rs' try to place them
they have been doing
and under different con-
s, this is a difficult thing
ring the uncertainty of
its uncertainty which
port—it is not surprising
ot win oftener at Wash-

aken by many horsemen
e track, who think that
ud have been small dur-

or decision this week are
-year-olds, to be run to-
ater, for 2-year-olds, to
and the Great Western
and a half, for 3-year-
on Saturday.
the Quicksteps Stakes
nly half a mile, whereas
ater will have to run a
further, so that the two
ly different.

Stake This Week.

to go to the post in the
hus, Toluca, Gold Fox,
k Venus, Kentucky
Allyar, Jolly Rogers,
s. Practically the same
e Edgewater, although
ominated King Barley-
stead of Black Venus.
ce of Saturday, should
the Edgewater Stakes.
est instance of the
account may have a
rich Hyde Park Stakes
gers' good race Satur-
plation to Tommy Grif-
olt was claimed out of a
e Louisville meeting.
Handicap weights will
retary Howard today.
orses at the track are
best is one of the most
f the Washington Park
s a mile and a half
ng the most probable
y are Can't Dance,
eppard, Imp, What er
esco, Hoanerges, Judge
, and Paul Kauvar.

rton Park Entries.

elling—Lady Ellerslie, 98
98; Astor, 100; Canova,
Sousterswell, 103; Lucy
le, 103; Blue Dan, 103;
105; Millbrae, 106; Fon-
106.
year-olds—Vim and Vige-
Rosie Lee, 101 pounds;
104; Holland, 104;
n, 110; Cambrian, 118.
70 yards, selling—Teuton-
cy, 92; Brother Fred, 95;
97; Dorothy Ill., 99;
Reed, 100; Dunois, 102;
ridge Beauty, 104; Indra,
al Ill., 107.
3-year-olds—Uarda, 107
7; Pingree, 112; Joe Shel-
onk Wayman, 112; Fon-

gs—St. Alfonsen D., 98
90; Abe Furst, 107; Dave
99; Imp, 112; Algol, 117;

selling—Mary Black, 98
ing Bermuda, 100; Hin-
Lone Princess, 103; Sur-
105; Cash Day, 108; Lib-

'COY MATCHED?

Are to Box Twenty-
Buffalo Aug. 27
0,000.

—It is announced that
Kid" McCoy have agreed
enty-five round match to
Aug. 27. The purse will
bet probable. It is said
ive provisionally accept-
have the winner's end of

D & CO.

MAYER
r stores
mmer months at
t five o'clock daily
ock Saturdays.

PARTY CHIEFS TO MEET.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION AT OMAHA.

Illinois and Chicago Will Send a Large Party in the Hope of Capturing the Presidency of the Organization and of Securing the Nomination of Standard Bearers in This City in 1900—Special Train Leaves Union Depot Tomorrow Evening.

The seven Congressional districts in Cook and Lake Counties have chosen twenty-eight delegates and as many alternates to attend the National Republican league convention, which begins at Omaha on Wednesday, and will continue two or three days. Chicago and Illinois will probably contribute a larger quota of delegates, lobbyists, and spectators than any other city and State. Members of the Hamilton, Marquette, and Lincoln clubs are forming parties to make the trip, and a special train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road is scheduled to leave the Union Depot at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. Reduced rates of one fare for the round trip have been secured. Arrangements for transportation and hotel accommodations are in the hands of Louis E. Hamburg, F. C. Farnum, Roy O. West, William Turner, M. Mandelbaum, H. C. Hall, and F. C. Ailing.

Illinois expects to figure prominently in the convention, and thus fix things so as to get the league Presidency for Senator Berry or some other Illinois man next year. It will also lay plans to have both the league and national nominating conventions held at Chicago in 1900. A reception will be given the Illinois people on Wednesday evening at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, and the Omaha Republicans have promised to entertain them at the Exposition grounds.

DIVIDED SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA.

Consul General Holloway Tells of the Feeling of the People Towards the United States.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—In a letter to a friend here Colonel W. R. Holloway, Consul General at St. Petersburg, says:

"The 'bigbugs' sympathize with the United States, but the ordinary Russian is with Spain because she is the under dog in the fight, and because they think we are bent on taking Cuba simply for no other reason than that we can."

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. BRING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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2200 ..... T. RICHARDS.
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2700 ..... N. H. BROWN.
Cor. 33d ..... FRANK.
Cor. 35th ..... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ..... H. C. THOMPSON.
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Cor. 46th ..... A. K. LOWRY.
Cor. 63d ..... CHLADEK BROS.
Cor. 69th ..... E. KOMIC.

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3160 ..... H. J. HOLTHOEFFER.
4259 ..... C. MERZ HAUS.
4700 ..... AUG. MERZ.
5087 ..... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 53d ..... H. SCHLER.
Cor. 55th ..... F. P. KENNEDY.

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Cor. 43d ..... SIDNEY DRUG CO.
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122 ..... C. & R. SIMMS.

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Cor. Forest-av. ..... E. F. NEBEKER.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Langley-av. ..... W. BLOOD.
210 ..... WM. F. DATZ.
Cor. Calumet-av. ..... C. E. SUTTON.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ..... EU. C. KENYON.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Grand-av. ..... F. SCHMIDT.
405 ..... A. S. COOK.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans ..... CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans ..... N. LAPP.
Cor. Champlain ..... C. S. TIRRELL.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET—
151 E. ..... C. E. CRESS.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ..... A. W. & E. HOLLAND.
560 ..... R. R. BOWEN.

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Cor. Stony Island ..... J. AMPHLET.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av ..... A. F. SCHROEDER.

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WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d ..... R. H. WHEELER.

WRIGHT STREET—
Cor. 69th ..... E. G. BINZ.

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NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1047 ..... ROGERS PHARMACY.

NORTH AVENUE—
181 ..... C. E. KREZMENSKI.

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AUSTIN, ILL. ..... A. H. LOOMIS.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
633 Davis-st. ..... JOHN W. FAGIN.
1579 Maple-av. ..... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ..... E. H. McCLELLAN.
RAVENSWOOD, ILL. ..... M. FREDRICK.
WINNETKA, ILL. ..... GARRISON BROS.
CROSS PARK, ILL. ..... V. KREMER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY MORNING, SMALL white male dog, long wavy hair, tan, markings under black eyes, answers to name "Bobbie." Please send information or dog to 703 Hotel Plaza and receive reward.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT ABOUT ELEVEN o'clock, between 37 Adams-st. and 10 Madison-st., sterling silver chatelaine, monogram C. M. B. on tablet; liberal reward. W 126, Tribune office.

LOST—BROWN LEATHER POCKETBOOK containing considerable money in or near Christian Science Church, Sunday morning, 41st and Drexel; reward. 4129 Lake-av.

LOST—SMALL BLACK AND STEEL BAG, IN or near Oakwoods Cemetery. Return to 4412 Lake-av. and receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-grade standard 1898 bicycle as liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy Gradual Payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE. On man's cheeks above beard line. Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL — EVERY SCHOOL TEACHER IN Chicago can have financial assistance by calling on S. RICHARDSON, 189 E. Madison, Suite 25.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL SPECIALTY on road to wholesale or retail trade by a middle-aged man of good address and ability. Address V 876, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPER. JANITOR, painter, carpenter, plumber. C H 24, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEN. and bkr.; own machine; $10. W 130, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYER GIVING permanent position to steady, experienced man, aged 27, who understands janitor work, engineering, and is good mechanic; can rent 5-room flat or house in part payment for services; four in family; best of references. X 301, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING EXpert desires engagement to push meritorious business enterprise; successful in this field; highest refs.; have advantage of extensive newspaper experience. Address C E 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PHYSICIAN, WITH 4 years' experience, calling on the profession; can show good record; none but good firms need reply. Address C F 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT Swedish girl for general housework; best ref.; West Side preferred. 232 S. Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED girl to assist at housework or nurse. 143 39th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—STYLISH DRESSmaker will work in family at reduced wages for three weeks. S. T. Taylor system, 237 30th-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—REG. ASST. DRUG CLERK, OR ONE who has had 2 or 3 years' exp. 135 Ashland-blvd.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATE CLERK—EXPErienced; relate fully past employment by time with each, salary expected, and references. Address R 740, Tribune office.

REG. OR ASST. REG. DRUG CLERK—MUST speak German. 2801 S. Halsted-st.

YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, AS general clerk in office of manufacturing concern; one residing on West Side preferred; state experience and salary. Address W 181, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ENERGETIC; ON COMMISSION; only live persons employed. Address C H 17, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BY A LARGE PEARL BUTTON manufacturer, to sell pearl dress and staple pearl buttons exclusively to the retail trade; a new Western trade; must be experienced and A1; none other need apply; reference required. Address PEARL BUTTONS, 794 Broadway, Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR 2 gentlemen in our sales dept., one local, one outside route. Manager, 1080 Caxton Bldg.

SALESMEN—MAKE $100 MONTHLY SELLING our labor saving specialties to merchants by sample. PERSHING & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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BAKER—FIRST-CLASS MAN ON CAKES; none other need apply; come ready to work. 654 W. 47th-st.

ENGRAVER—ON HALF-TONES AND LINE etchings; must be first-class. PHOTO-CHROMOTYPE ENG. CO., 719 Vine-st., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST—THAT CAN MAKE CRAYON AND pastels; steady work outside of city. Call at Palmer House between 9 and 10 a. m., Room 668.

CANVASSERS—FOR ARTICLES USED IN every house. Call, C. F. ADAMS CO., 221 State.

HOTEL MANAGER. 208 South State-st.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or guarantee. C. E. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MAN—TO CARE FOR HORSES, COWS, AND garden in suburbs. X 569, Tribune office.

MEN—LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT CALL at 199 S. Clark, 2d floor. STROUP.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

$7 DAILY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAP; OUTfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—TO TAKE CHARGE OF CORRESPONDence, stenographer preferred; also want Amberg letter filer. DR. ANDERSON, Masonic Temple.

Domestics.

GIRL—WITH REFERENCES FOR SECOND work. 5533 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; with references. 3707 Cottage Grove-av., Flat B.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork; no laundry work. Apartment 10, 4011 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at once. 2753 N. Paulina-st., Ravenswood; take North Clark-st. limits car.

NURSE—4451 SIDNEY-AV. AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; wages $4.50; ref. required.

SECOND GIRL — WAGES $4; FAMILY 7. MRS. WRIGHT, 5309 Monroe-av.

SHIRT FOLDER AND LADY CLOTHES IRONer; experienced. Calumet Laundry, 813 Madison.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON "LADIES' waists and wrappers; good steady work; call at once. Banner Waist Co., 171 Canal-st.

WAIST HANDS. MME. BLAKE, 166 30th-st.

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STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT LADY, WITH small means to take charge of an interest in old established shorthand business; no agencies. Address R 555, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—TO RUN THE STONE MACHINE. CALumet Laundry, 813 Madison.

TYPEWRITERS—IN THE PROFESSION OF therapy. Address The Dispensary of Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "OUR NAVAL WAR with Spain," splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit now ready; act quick. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—TO HANDLE A SMALL PATENTED novelty, especially desirable for summer resort and fancy work sales; sells quickly; good profits. The Bramhall Novelty Co., Portland, Me.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITting, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 68 31st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—ASK FOR PRICES. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., Now address, 128 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GREYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

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THE EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—EXPERIENCED DENTIST WILL EXchange services for board and room. Address W 331, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—617 W. MONROE, LARGE COOL front room, furnished or unfurnished; cheap.

North Side.

TO RENT — NEATLY FURNISHED LIGHT rooms; board optional; private family; home cooking; walking distance. 199 Dearborn-av., NICHOLS.

TO RENT—106 WELLS-ST., 2D FLAT, SUITE of rooms for light housekeeping, $3; single front room, $1.50.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 MONTHS—9-ROOM FURnished house. 4540 Lake-av., Kenwood.

North Side.

TO RENT—
BY
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.,
HOUSE.
302 Erie-st.; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, for summer. Call before July 6th at 320 E. Superior-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHARMING, NEWLY DECORATED, 9-room modern house, 202 Lincoln-st., $50.

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TO RENT—FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FURnished villas in the country, shade, lawn, river scenery, etc., address M. A. HOWELL, McHenry, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THE BEST HOUSES and flats in town. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN FIRST-CLASS W. S. locality, high-class 10 to 15 room residence, with grounds and barn, to $2,000 per year; might buy. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 29th and Ellis-av.; small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. C. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.,
FLATS.
The Central Park Apartment Building, 1135 to 1143 Central Park-av., Lawndale, 5 and 6 room flats, $10 to $15.

TO RENT—CHEAP FLATS—111 W. HURON-ST., every room light; $5, $6, and $7.
302 Grand-av., 7 rooms and shop, $10.
370 Grand-av., 2d floor, 4 rooms, $10; 3d floor, 4 rooms, $7; brick building.
Nice 5-room flats, 119 and 123 N. Lincoln, $8 and $9.

TO RENT—128 WARREN-AV., 5 R., ... $20
11 S. Lincoln-st., nr. Park-av., 7 r., ... 18

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.,
FLATS.
The Walton, North Clark and Chestnut, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED FLAT, piano; opposite Ferris Wheel. 1273 North Clark-st. Flat B.

TO RENT—TWO STRICTLY MODERN 8 ROOM flats; steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Fine-st., near Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 NEW STORES, INDIANA-AV., N. E. cor. 61st-st., for drug store, grocery, market, etc.; to be completed Aug. 1 to 15.
MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 111 W. HURON..... $10
Store and rooms, 370 Grand-av..... 20
Store and flat, Lincoln, cor. Austin-av..... 20
First flat or store and rooms, 119 N. Lincoln.... 7

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE, GENERAL OFFICE PRIVileges, to respectable party; $3.33 per month; modern; central; desks, clerks, etc., furnished; references required. Address W 349, Tribune.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY AT ERIE-ST. bridge, 220x217; formerly occupied by Hedstrom coal yard. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 266 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floor in attic of 167 Jackson-blvd. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL.
WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Director.
Steinway Hall, Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.
Highest standard of musical art. Thorough instruction in piano, voice, and harmony. Fully equipped in every department. School of the highest possible merit. Special care taken with beginners by expert assistant teachers. Fine advantage in free recitals by Mr. Sherwood and other teachers. Numerous pupils, concerts, and recitals. Send for prospectus. WALTON PERKINS, Secy.

SUMMER COURSES—
IN SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. Begin July 5; tuition, $15. Associated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

MUSICAL.

OUR WAR PRESIDENT MARCH, 14C; everybody's favorite. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms cash or "easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BRILEY & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOFTUS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

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TO RENT—AT $3 MONTHLY—GOOD REMINGtons, Smith Premiers, Caligraphs, Munsons, etc.; large stock and assortment of good typewriters; satisfactory dealing guaranteed; terms to suit.
W. B. MORRISON & CO.,
4th floor, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—LARGE GAS RANGE, ICE chest, garden hose, and other furniture; all nearly new; cheap. Address C F 55, Tribune.

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FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

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SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up.
SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

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FOR SALE—HORSE SUITABLE FOR FAMILY use; also light wagon; cheap for cash. Stable, 412 W. Randolph.

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DENTIST WILL EXCHANGE FOR ROLL-TOP desk and office furniture. W 352, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED, $125,000; WANT $25,000 cash, $30,000 in 5 yrs. (secured by T. D.); and $70,000 in clear vacant, of which good farm or A1 commodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED, $125,000; WANT $25,000 cash, $30,000 in 5 yrs. (secured by T. D.); and $70,000 in clear vacant, of which good farm or A1 commodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE INSIDE WORTH $750,000; can deliver at $600,000. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$8,000 FLAT BUILDING FOR $6,000; owner of choice 2-story stone front flat building leases for England in 15 days and will sell at a great bargain; building is modern, steam heat, hot water, oak throughout; rented for $810 per annum; only one block from L road, Woodlawn.
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FOR SALE—S. W. COR. EMERALD AND 78TH, 80x125; only $55. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV. COR. N. OF 64th-st., 75 feet, only $90. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917, 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

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FOR SALE—CHOICEST 80 FEET ON WASHington-blvd.; money loaned to build; homeseekers, investigate this. O. L. WATSON, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROBEY-ST., NEAR POLK—A 2-story 7 and 8 room flat bldg.; worth $5,000; price $4,000. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—W. LAKE, NR. ROBEY, 80X125; worth $200; best offer takes it.
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FOR SALE—$1,200 HOME; EASY TERMS. C. L. NORTON, Owner, 145 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK, 8 MODERN homes; lot 50x175; small payments. GEORGE C. MOORE, 1114 Morse-av., or R. 924, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON ROKEBY ST., BEtween Cornelia and Addison-sts., all clear, by owner. W. H. CHAPMAN, 15 Bryant-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAIN, 9-R. MODern house, 50 ft., cor.; only $3,250. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON A BUSINESS street, old or temporary improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—HAVE $25,000 CASH TO INVEST IN acres, lots, or improved; want bargain from owners. SPENCER McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW DESIRABLE PROPERTIES at prices under the market; can make quick returns of actual bargains. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 LaSalle.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—UNDOUBTED BARGAINS. $2,500 to $20,000; improved or vacant.
E. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

NINE-R. HOUSE NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK, worth $3,500; want Berwyn vacant. $70,000 clear choice suburban vacant; want clear income.
W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR $500,000 SOUTHERN California ranch for Cook County property.
HARRIS & DELAFOSSE, 105 Washington-st.

WANTED—FARM FOR NEW 8-FLAT BUILDing. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago only, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS.
* PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-sts.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, VACANT and improved; current rates. PERCY H. VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st., s. e. corner of Fifth-av.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. O. H. STONE & CO., 266 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. Loaned on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at low rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTAte at low rates. Building Loan Bonds.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. H. F. GILBERT & CO., 125

OBEY THE PROCLAMATION

MANY CHURCHES HOLD SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Ministers Preach on the War and the Victories of the American Forces—Congregations Hear and Join in the National Hymn and Patriotic Songs—Prayers for Continued Success and a Speedy Peace Are Offered Up Morning and Evening.

In many churches in the city yesterday the President's proclamation was observed and songs and prayers of thanksgiving were uttered with patriotic fervor. Morning or evening, the regular religious service was set aside or made subsidiary to the special ceremonials and the victory of the nation's forces and the bravery of the nation's men and the grief for the nation's dead were made the dominant feature of the occasion.

"The Call to Prayer" was the title of the patriotic sermon of the Rev. Johnston Myers at Immanuel Baptist Church in the morning. The dominating note of his sermon was that the Lord is all-powerful and that without his help man, however well equipped he may think himself, is able to accomplish little. He chose his text from I. Chronicles, xvi., 29: "Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name." He said:

"This should be a glorious day for the church of Christ. She should proclaim it to the world that the Lord and his word are today triumphant as never before. It is our hour. There never has been a day in the nation's history when the church has such reason to celebrate as today. This is the time when she should gather strength, hope, and courage to press her victories forward to greater results.

"What are the facts which should make us glad? First, the cause of this war reveals the progress of a Christian nation. It is a Christian war. The nations of the world are looking on us with wonder for giving our help to a struggling nation.

"Second, the leaders of this nation are today in a marked degree Christian men. Today blasphemy has no place in the management of our affairs. There are Christian soldiers, Christian seamen, and Christian leaders. Again, this victory is said by its leaders to be due to God's favors."

He then referred to the words of Captain Philip of the Texas, who, with bared head, called upon his men to acknowledge, as he did, that their victory was due to the Lord, and which the speaker characterized as a noble and beautiful utterance.

He referred to President McKinley, saying no wonder we were victorious with such a Christian President, and that the brilliant example of a Christian, Protestant nation will inspire the world.

Service at St. Matthew's.

The service at St. Matthew's Reformed Episcopal Church was in strict conformity to the President's proclamation. The message was read, a brief sermon was preached from the text, Lamentations iii., 41: "Let us lift up our hearts with our hands unto the heavens." A eulogium was pronounced on the army and navy, a grateful tribute being paid to President McKinley. A special prayer for the occasion was offered and the national hymn was sung by the choir and congregation. The pastor delivered a special prayer.

Thanksgiving services were held in the first churches of Evanston in the morning. At the First Methodist Church the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Little, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, called the members of the congregation to a special praise and prayer service.

The Rev. John H. Boyd spoke at the First Presbyterian Church from the subject: "Is God on Our Side in This War?" He said:

"The President's proclamation is based on a stupendous assumption that Almighty God had gone forth to battle and had become a party to this conflict and that he had been protecting and guarding our hosts and bringing us to the attainment of a 'just and honorable peace.'"

Thanksgiving services were held in the morning in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harvard avenue and Sixty-fourth street. A special patriotic program was given. The President's proclamation was read by the pastor, the Rev. George R. Wallace, which was followed by the singing of "America." The address was delivered by the pastor, whose subject was "Three Causes for Thanksgiving."

Prayer for the Rulers.

Jubilee services were held in the Normal Park Methodist Church, Seventieth street and Kimbark avenue. In the morning Bishop Merrill preached on "Prayer for Our Rulers," with especial reference to the President's thanksgiving proclamation.

At the Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church Dr. Burns gave a patriotic sermon, and at Unity Universalist Church the Rev. Mr. Johonnot preached on the subject, "Signs of Promise Growing Out of the War."

The Rev. J. F. Loba of the First Congregational Church spoke from the subject, "The New Patriotism for the New Nation."

At the evensong service the Rev. E. A. Paddock preached a thanksgiving sermon, and services of thanks were also held at the Asbury Avenue Congregational Church and South Evanston Presbyterian Church.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Church special attention was given to the President's proclamation. The choir sang "America" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The rector, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, delivered a patriotic sermon.

At the Second Presbyterian Church Dr. S. J. McPherson devoted his sermon to the nation's characteristics and the causes for which it is now involved in war with Spain. The choir sang patriotic songs, and the congregation joined in a prayer of thanksgiving.

DAY OF THANKS FOR VICTORY.

Nation's Capital Acts in Accord with the Proclamation—Sermon by the Rev. Frank Bristol.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—This has been a day of thanksgiving and prayer in the nation's capital. The President's recent proclamation was the basis of a concert of patriotic utterances from many pulpits. Thanks were offered for the glorious victories of American arms, and prayers were offered for an early consummation of peace. In nearly every church where the proclamation had suggested the topic of the sermon special music of patriotic character was rendered, many of the services closing with the hymn, "America."

President McKinley, as usual, attended the morning services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. He went alone to the church and was deeply impressed by a fine discourse, delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Frank Bristol; formerly of Chicago. The church was crowded long before the service began. Scores of persons remained standing throughout and many more went away unable to gain admission.

Dr. Bristol's sermon held the attention of his auditors from the first sentence to the last. At times his hearers were so thoroughly aroused by his patriotic utterances that ripples of spontaneous applause swept over the congregation. In part his sermon follows:

Psalm xcviii., 1: "O, sing unto the Lord a new song, for he hath done marvelous things; his right hand and his holy arm hath gotten him the victory."

The poets and heroes whose songs and deeds "made the old time splendid" were pure enough of heart and large enough of brain to be able to find the divine philosophy of human events. There is no chance, no accident, no fate. God is universal. The more scientific a people become the stronger will be their belief and trust in Providence and the less confidence will they have in luck, accidental chance, and the other absurdities. In the days of man's ignorance the providential was looked upon as the miraculous and the miraculous as the providential. But with the growth of science the miraculous becomes obsolete and unnecessary, while Providence becomes more evident and prominent in human affairs.

There was a time when the greatest philosophers did not know that steam had been provided as a motor power to serve man, that electricity had been provided for a multitude of utilities. The Greeks did not know that more than seven metals had been provided for the arts, while this age knows that from fifty to sixty have been provided. The ancients never dreamed that there had been provided in the economy of nature the possibilities of gunpowder and dynamite, the possibilities of a modern navy, and the possibilities of Manila and Santiago victories, by which America doth take accession by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.

It is science or knowledge that brings us in touch and alliance with Providence. The more science, the more Providence. Yes, the more science the more God in the world's history. The providential does not always mean or even imply the miraculous. God may work his will by the agencies of the laws of nature and the thoughts of men. We should not quarrel with the elegant old proposition: "The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators," for the ablest navigators know how to use the winds and waves and are in league with the mighty laws that govern things. God is on the side of good, favoring good financiering, good politics, good guns, good battleships, good discipline, good generalship, and good causes.

In the olden time men and nations allied themselves with Providence by faith; today men and nations ally themselves with Providence by knowledge. There was a time when the people found nature in sympathy with their struggles for freedom, and the storm overthrew the Egyptians in the sea, and the sun and moon stood still in the day of battle to give a righteous cause a good chance, and the stars in their courses fought against Sesera. What does all this mean? Was God teaching man the necessity of mastering the elements and forces of nature and yoking them to his purposes? Was he teaching that he who has the laws of nature on his side wins, and that he who contends against the right fights against the stars, against the law and order and constitution of things, and must fall?

Is this, then, a less providential age than the age of Moses? Is the electric light less providential than the pillars of fire? Is a Dakota wheat harvest less providential than a shower of manna? Is a South Carolina cotton crop less providential than the quails of the wilderness? Are the organ groves of California less providential than the vineyards of Old Eshello? Was the discovery of America less providential than the finding of Canaan? Was the coming of the pilgrims and Huguenots less providential than the exodus of the children of Israel? Was the Declaration of Independence less providential than the decalogue of Sinai? Were the guns of Dewey and Sampson less providential than the ramshorns of Joshua, the lamps and pitchers of Gideon, or the rod of Moses? Were Manila and Santiago less providential in the history of human freedom than Jericho and Ai? Is Christian civilization less providential than was Jewish barbarism?

If God ever had a peculiar people he has them now. They are the product of all the struggles and aspirations of the past. The men who stand before Santiago are not the product of a day or of a century; they are the rich, consummate flower of the ages, the highest evolution of history. They represent a manhood that has climbed century by century up the steps of light and liberty, and now stands in sight of the glorified summits of the universal freedom and the universal brotherhood of man.

The men who offer their lives on liberty's holy altar today caught their inspiration from the men who fought for their convictions in our civil war; and those great men of our civil war had heard of the revolutionary heroes and were proud to emulate their deeds of patriotic valor; but the men of the revolution had inherited the spirit of the pilgrim fathers and were determined to prove themselves worthy of their noble sires; the pilgrims had the mantles of the reformers resting upon their broad, Herculean shoulders; and the reformers remembered with reverence the martyrs; and the martyrs had seen the apostles; and the apostles had touched the Christ. There is your providence in history.

Do you look toward Manila and Santiago and say superior guns did the business? I say superior men stood behind the schools, and God, the supreme, stood behind the religion. There is our lesson of providence.

The miracle workers today are our educators, the men and women who are giving us an intellectual mastery of nature and a moral mastery of themselves; the teachers who are placing in our hands the invincible, all conquering weapon of truth; who are bestowing upon this generation the power, the omnipotence of knowledge. When we compare our American 12 per cent of illiteracy to Spain's 75 per cent of illiteracy we boldly say the schoolmaster won the battle of Manila and the battle of Santiago no less than the battle of Sadowa.

"Ye shall know the truth," said the Christ, "and the truth shall make you free." We are witnessing the victories of truth in passing events. It is truth, the truth of great convictions, the truth of a splendid courage, the truth of free American manhood, the truth of wise and patriotic legislation, the truth of naval and military disciplining, the truth of scientific warfare, the truth of correct strategy, great accuracy, perfect aim, the truth of true heroism, the truth of a just cause that is working out the freedom of the oppressed. Thanks to the Christ who came to set the captive free and proclaim the brotherhood of man! Thanks to his servants, the teachers of the past and present, who have given themselves to the high and holy ministry of education by which the generations have come armed and equipped to subdue error and superstition and establish the authority and sovereignty of truth!

Thanks to all those sons of God who in offices of State and on fields of battle have caught the spirit of the heroic Christ and have pledged their fortunes, their sacred honor, and their lives to realize the kingdom of righteousness and praise among men!

Thanks to God over all, the Father of lights from which cometh every good and perfect gift of life, truth, liberty, salvation, and victory.

"O, sing unto the Lord a new song, for he hath done marvelous things; his right hand and his holy arm hath gotten him the victory."

SOME THINGS WORSE THAN WAR

Senator Proctor Says Some Errors Cannot Be Righted Except by Force.

Rutland, Vt., July 10.—At thanksgiving services here today Senator Proctor made a speech, in which he said:

"We are in the midst of war, but there are things far worse than war. There are wrongs which cannot be righted in any way yet devised except by force. The American people decided the long continued tyranny of Spain in Cuba must stop. The only way to make that sure was that her flag must leave that island, and this war is the result of that decision.

"There are many in high places, many men of intelligence and wealth and business and political standing, who asked almost in the words of Cain: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' and the people answered, not hastily, but after hearing and considering the facts with patience and long suffering, 'Yes, you are.'

"Dewey's guns in Manila opened up great questions before our nation. Territorial aggrandizement was not in our thoughts, but the events of that Sunday developed great responsibilities upon us which we cannot shirk. But I cannot doubt that the issue will be met as becomes a people free and enlightened and wishing all people to share like blessings."

Trade Mark Registered 1898.

MY MAMA USED WOOL SOAP

I WISH MINE HAD.

WOOL SOAP

TOILET AND BATH

IT SWIMS

LA BOURGOGNE IS THEIR TEXT.

Ministers Discuss the French Line Disaster and Contrast Latin and Anglo-Saxon Manhood.

The sinking of La Bourgogne and the frightful loss of life and acts of brutality committed in frantic efforts at self-preservation supplied two ministers with a theme yesterday. As a contrast they pointed out the discipline and bravery displayed off Santiago as going to show the superior instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In the Hyde Park Baptist Church in the evening the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Jackson, preached on "Lessons from La Bourgogne." He said:

"A great disaster is sometimes redeemed by heroic acts of humanity and self-sacrifice. Here the circumstances attending the calamity are more appalling than the calamity itself. It is a picture of the return to savagery in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Women and children are trampled upon and stabbed to death that savage men may live. The officers went down in honor, but the crew disgraced seamanship.

"What a significant contrast between the cowardice in the merchant service and the heroism of the army and navy. This contrast is owing chiefly to the difference in discipline. Nobility is not simply a sentiment—it is habit and is the outcome of training. When human nature is left to itself it is wild and barbarous. When it is cultured sturdy and vigorous character results.

"Every one needs training in habits of righteousness. It is only by rigid discipline in nobler ways that one will act heroicly in a great crisis. Most of all do we see what need there was for the spirit of true religion on board La Bourgogne—not a religion to die by, but a religion to live by."

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church preached in the morning on "The Gloom and the Glory." The gloom, he said, was in the loss of lives on La Bourgogne, and the glory in the American victory on land and on sea.

"A week ago this Sunday morning," he said, "the Spanish fleet steamed out of Santiago harbor in its endeavor to escape from the American ships of war. Victory rested again on the American flag, and for the glory America today bows its head in reverent thanksgiving. During the week there has come a sorrow which has been felt in Chicago more than have the sorrows of war, and in the gloom of the disaster to La Bourgogne families among us have become mourners, while over two countries has fallen a pall."

"We have called for rapid transit," he continued, "until it has become a mania. The ocean greyhound paid the debt for its kind and for the conditions under which we exist."

The disaster and the victory were both, the minister asserted, means of showing the contrast between Anglo-Saxon calmness and the frenzy of the Latin races. What was frenzy off Santiago harbor, he said, was barbarity on the sinking steamship. While the memory of man endures the story will be told as one of lasting reproach.

TENNIS.

"Do you understand the game, Mrs. Fitz?"

"O, yes, dear! You see, when George hit the ball to Harry it was deuce; and just now, when Harry missed it, it was damn."—Sketch.

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